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The Bombay Chronicle

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Kashmir's Ultimatum To Pakistan Govt.

Maharaja May Seek Friendly Help To Oppose Trespass

Jinnah And Liaquat Asked To End All Inequities: Standstill Agreements With State Flouted

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19. (API):

The Government of Kashmir and Jammu, it is learnt here, has sent a telegram to the Governor-General of Pakistan, Quad-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah, and the Premier, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, complaining of the difficulties created for the State Government by the Pakistan Government with regard to the working of the standstill agreements which existed with British India on August 14.

"Ever since August 15, even in spite of agreement to observe standstill agreements on matters on which agreements existed on August 14 with British India, difficulties have been felt not only with regard to supplies from West Punjab of petrol, oils, food, salt, sugar and cloth but also with the working of the postal system.

"Savings Bank accounts were refused to be operated. Postal certificates were not cashed. Cheques on West Punjab Banks were not honoured. Owing to the failure of remittances from the Lahore Currency Office even the Imperial Bank was put hard to meet obligations. Motor vehicles registered in the State were held up at Rawalpindi. Railway traffic from Sialkot to Jammu was discontinued."

The telegram says that while the state afforded safe passage to one lakh refugees from Patakot to Sialkot, Rawalpindi people killed and wounded 180 of 220 Kashmir nationals who were being conveyed to Kohala at the State request.

"People armed with modern long-range fire-arms have infiltrated in thousands into Poonch and committed horrors.

FALSEHOOD ON THE AIR IN PAKISTAN

The telegram adds: "The Radio of Pakistan appears to have been licensed to pour volumes of malicious, libellous and false propaganda.

"Smaller Feudatory States are prompted to threaten and even interfene with armed interference into the Kashmir State. Even private people in Pakistan are allowed to wire unbearable threats without check through Pakistan post offices. The State of Kashmir is being blamed for acts which actually are being committed by Pakistan people. Villages are being raided from Sialkot."

The telegram says: "The Kashmir Government cannot but conclude that all is being done with the connivance of the local authorities. The Kashmir Government considers these acts extremely unfriendly if not actually inimical.

THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER

"Finally, the Government wish to make it plain that it is not possible to tolerate this attitude any longer without grave consequences to the life and property of the people which it is sacredly bound to defend at all costs."

The Governor-General and the Premier are asked personally to look into the matter and "put a stop to all the iniquities which are being perpetrated."

The telegram concludes: "Unfortunately, if this request is not heeded, the Government fully hope that the Governor-General and Premier of Pakistan would agree that it would be justified in asking for friendly assistance and oppose trespass on its fundamental rights."

KAK PROHIBITED FROM LEAVING STATE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (UPI). Pandit Ram Chandra Kak, former Prime Minister of the Kashmir State, has been prohibited from leaving the territories of the State and detained in Srinagar by an order of the District Magistrate, it is learnt.

The United Press of India understands that Pandit Ram Chandra Kak had arranged to leave Srinagar by air for Delhi on his way to London together with his family. Under the orders of the District Magistrate the aircraft was detained and Pandit Ram Chandra Kak was served with an order of detention. The District Magistrate in his order is said to have stated that Pandit Ram Chandra Kak's leaving the State at the present juncture was likely to prove prejudicial to the interests of the State and the existing good relations between the Kashmir Government and other Governments.

INQUIRY COMMISSION

Following a representation made to the Kashmir Government, it is further learnt that a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Justice Massod Hussain, Mr. Ram Nath Sharma, Sessions Judge and Lala Bindraban, retired Sessions Judge was lately set up to go into certain allegations against Pandit Ram Chandra Kak. The Commission started its sitting on September 23 in camera. After examining witnesses the Commission is reported to have concluded its sittings. A report is expected to be submitted shortly.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN GOVT.

Meanwhile, important changes have been made in the administrative set-up of the State. Chowdhry Niaz Ahmed, Chief Secretary to the Kashmir Government, together with the Deputy Political Secretary, Mr. S. L. Dhar, has relinquished the charge. Major General Sir H. L. Scott, Chief of the State Military forces and Mr. R. Powell, Inspector General of Police, have left the State.

In addition to these changes, Mr. M. A. Shahmiri, Director General of Civil Supplies, and Dr. M. A. Shahmiri, Director General of Medical Services, have been relieved of their posts.

Convoy Passes Through Jullunder

JULLUNDER, Oct. 17. (A.P.I.): A big Muslim convoy mainly from Hoshiarpur district passed through Jullundur this morning. The convoy consisted of thousands of Bullock carts in which movable property of al. description was heaped. Along with carts were also driven herds of cows and buffalloes and a few camels. The convoy took seven hours to pass through. There was no incident of any kind.

RANGOON, Oct. 18 (Reuter): Burmese police have arrested two Japanese soldiers who had been hiding for over 2 years in a village in Thaton District of Southern Burma, scene of the last Japanese stand against the Allies in 1945. The men had married Karen women, assumed Karen names and settled down as farmers.

MAKE INDIA HAPPY STATE

Gandhiji's Appeal To Stop Fratricide And Live Like Brothers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his speech after prayers said: Swaraj could only be realised through constructive work. If the people had carried out the constructive programme laid before them then, they would not be witnessing the scenes that they were to-day. Swaraj was said to have been achieved on the 15th of August last. Gandhiji could not call it Swaraj In Swaraj brothers could not fly at each other's throat. A Free India aspired to be friends with all. It aspired to own no enemies in the whole world. But alas! to-day her own sons, Hindus and Sikhs on the one side and Muslims on the other were thirsting for one another's blood.

How were they to quench the flames? Gandhiji asked. He had told them the only method. They had to be correct in their behaviour irrespective of what others did. He was not unaware of the sufferings of Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. But knowing that, he wanted to overlook them. Otherwise he would go mad. He would not be able to serve India. They were to look upon the Muslims in the Union as their blood brothers. All eyes rested on India, which had become the hope of Asia and Africa, nay of the whole world. If India was to realise the hope, it had to stop the fatricide and All-Indians had to live like friends and brothers. Clean hearts were the first condition of that happy State.

MAHATMA WITH MOUNTBATTEN.

Mahatma Gandhi visited Government House this afternoon and was with Lord Mountbatten for over an hour.

VISITORS.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Minister met Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain met Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon and again late in the evening.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

No Increase In Cloth Prices

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (API).—It is understood, contrary to expectation, the question of a revision of the textile policy with particular reference to an increase in prices has now been shelved. According to latest information, there is to be no increase in cloth prices.

This means the report of the 'ad hoc' committee as well as the recent discussions which the Commerce Minister, Mr. C. H. Bhabha and the Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty had with the textile interests have all now been "pigeon-holed."

Instead of an increase in the present textile price structure, it is believed, the Government of India are now anxious to push through with the standardisation scheme and if any price revision in the light of the existing economic trend is necessary it should be left to the reconstituted Tariff Board to be enquired into and reported to the Government.

ONE KNIFE ATTACK IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 19 (API).—A knife attack occured on Sunday morning in Lalbaug area and the assailant was caught red-handed, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

Another stabbing incident, which proved fatal, took place in Byculla area in the evening.

Nineteen persons were arrested in connection with the knife attack that occurred last night in Lower Parel.

"KATHIAWAR FORCE FOR DEFENCE ONLY"

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 19.

Today at 10 in the morning a Press Conference was called by Mr. Nilkanth Buch, Regional Commissioner in the Residency. Brigadier Gurudayal Singh was among those present. He said that Kathiawar force was not an action force but a defence force. Further they have come there to protect people and hence relations between people and army should remain cordial. He added that untimely publications of news regarding the army was proving harmful to the cause; and that if the pressmen approached him he would furnish them with all possible news.

Continuing Mr. Buch said he was investigating into the matter of why news parcels were not allowing to go to Jetpur via Dilavargadh, which was a town of Junagadh. He further said that the railway jurisdiction question had been alike all over India and native States, and a time might come for its change. Regarding the questions of Rajkot civil station he said that they had friendly relations with Rajkot State, and hence to get back depended on circumstances.

"Red" Offensive In Manchuria

400,000 Men Engaged In Heavy Fighting In All Main Centres

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19, (Reuter): Heavy fighting in all main centres of Manchuria was reported today in official and independent Chinese despatches which stated that a communist attack on Chang Chun the Government held Capital of Manchuria was imment, and that sizeable communist forces were threatening Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops in the important strongholds of Kirin 60 miles east of Chang Chung and Ihsien on a branch of the Peking-Mukden Railway on the Jehol—Manchuria border.

Twenty-thousand communists were reported to be battling in the Ihsien sector to reduce the town and push southward to oppose Government Suiyanese troops under General Fuisoyi which have reached Tsingchow after driving across souther-eastern Jehd.

Singchow is situated thirty miles south of Ihsien, where a branch of the Peking-Mukden Railway runs to the Peipiao coalmining area in east Jehol.

In the Kirin area of Central Manchuria three communist regiments were said to be continuing to converge on the town and exerting the heaviest pressure from the north and along the Chan Chun-Kirin Railway.

Government despatches today reported strong communist forces massing on the outskirts of Chang Chun and predicted that a majjority clash for this strategic city would flare up at any moment.

Government circles are extremely confident of the outcome of any battle for the Manchurian Capital as the garrison includes United States trained and equipped troops of the new first army— veterans of the Burma campaign—who are said to be one of the best fighting units in the nationalist armies.

"NO IMMEDIATE DANGER"

General Chan Chun, Premier of the Chinese Government in Nanking yesterday told the Resident Committee of the Peoples Political Council that while there was "no immediate danger" in the north-east, Manchuria could not be considered "a solid Government base" with only nine per cent of its territory, 39 per cent of the population and 32 per cent of its farmlands under Government control.

He estimated communist forces in Manchuria at more than 400,000 including 190,000 Koreans, Mongols and sprinkling of Japanese.

General Chang Chun repeated the Government's determination to recover the whole of the north-east and to stablize the situation in northern China.

Outside Manchuria fighting of varying intensity was reported in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Honan and Ankwei.

A "fierce battle" was said to be in progress in West Hopei around the important centre of shihchiachwang on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

SEARCH FOR MISSING PLANE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19. (Reuter): Three aircraft were searching today for a China Central Air Transport Corporation cargo plane missing with its crew of three on a 160 mile flight from the west Hopei Railway City of Shihchiscwang to Peiping.

The missing plane which carried no passengers but a cargo of cotton and leather was piloted by a 24-year-old American. Captain Harley Moore from Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

CHINA'S DIFFICULTIES

TIENTSIN, Oct. 19. (Reuter): Lord Ammon, Head of the British Parliamentary Goodwill Mission to China said here today that he believed China's economic difficulties coul be overcome and that the abnormal economic conditions now prevailing could not last long.

He hoped that trade barriers and restrictions would soon be removed and that China would increase her exports.

China should take the initiative in seeking that Asia and the Far East generally was not again plunged into turmoil, he added.

Representatives of the Chinese General Labour Union, who met the British party in a 50-minute interview today assured the Mission that Chinese Labour organised under the leadership of the State supported the Chinese Government and its industrialisation policy and welcomed foreign investments.

BATTLE AGAINST SOARING PRICES

NANKING, Oct. 19, (Reuter): A new Government plan to curb rising prices to be considered by the Executive Council on Tuesday will set up a special economic police force with powers to inspect business premises and arrest hoarders, if, as reliable sources here predict, it is approved.

The decision followed a meeting between President Chiang Kai-shek, General Chang Chun the Prime-Minister and the Police Commissioner of Shanghai when the agreed to set up a price Control Commission.

The plan will cover the main cities of China and will also provide for special railway guards on the Shanghai Nanking Railway later to be extended to other lines, to improve transport of food and materials from north China.

NEHRU IN LUCKNOW

Plants Ashok Tree In Govt. House Compound At Request Of Mrs. Naidu

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, his private secretary arrived in Lucknow this morning by air from Delhi. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Minister for Communications, Government of India, also travelled by the same plane.

Pandit Nehru was accorded a warm reception at the Amausi Aerodrome, about 8 miles from Lucknow, by a large number of people who had reached the landing ground in lorries and cars and on cycles and foot from the city and suburbs. Shouts of "Jawaharlal Nehru Zindabad" were raised as the Prime Minister alighted from his dakota.

Pandit Nehru was met at the aerodrome by Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Mr. A. G. Kher, Mr. C. B. Gupta, Mr. N. A. Sherwani and Mr. Keshev Deo Malaviya Ministers of the U.P. Government and prominent local Congressmen and was garlanded.

The Prime Minister inspected a guard of honour drown by the U.P. Police and drove to Government House where he is staying.

Soon after his arrival at Government House Pandit Nehru performed a quiet ceremony at the request of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the U.P. Governor the planting of an Ashok tree in the compound.

Pandit Nehru will return to Delhi tomorrow morning by air.

GOVT. OF INDIA Ministers' Salaries

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.—The Nehru Government has decided to reduce the salaries of Ministers from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2,500 a month free of taxes. The effect of this decision will not alter the actual emoluments of the Ministers. The Ministers at present receive Rs. 5,000 monthly plus a free house or Rs. 500 a month in lieu of a house. After deducting taxes on income, the actual salary received by Ministers works out to Rs. 2,400 a month or less. The new scales will give the Ministers Rs. 2,500 net free of all taxes plus a free house.

Temporary Agreement Between India And Hyderabad?

Delhi Talks Still In State Of Uncertainty: New Draft Described As "Neither Accession Nor Treaty"

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19. (A.P.I.): The Hyderabad Delegation's negotiations with the Government of India are reported to have been concluded "for the time being" and the State Delegation is scheduled to fly back to report to the Nizam on Tuesday morning. The 24-hour delay in the departure of the Delegation is explained by the late arrival of the aircraft.

The outcome of the talks is as yet uncertain although late this evening there was a gleam of hope. Meanwhile, telegraph wires between the State and Delhi buzzed and prospects of a settlement waxed and waned. According to a well-informed source, "the temperature has been unsteady".

A draft agreement covering a period of 12 months has, it is believed resulted from the current talks. But the details of this agreement are a closely guarded secret and subject to ratification by H. E. H. the Nizam. It is realised that there are two "principals" to the negotiations namely, the Government of India and the Nizam.

Negotiations on behalf of the Government of India are being conducted by the Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, personally assisted by Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary of the States Ministry. They are presumably briefed by and answerable to the Cabinet while the Delegation from Hyderabad must necessarily report to the Nizam and secure his approval.

DRAFT-AGREEMENT.

The issue appears to centre round an agreement which is neither "accession" nor a "treaty" between the Hyderabad State and the Indian Dominion in regard to the External Affairs, Defence and Communications.

It is generally assumed that the difficulty had been in regard to the first two subjects and a draft agreement has been produced which presumably was acceptable to the contracting delegations negotiating. This however, requires to be ratified by the "principals", in one case the Indian Cabinet and the other the Nizam.

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is away from the capital and is expected back to-morrow morning. It is likely that the Hyderabad Delegation may again meet the Governor-General to-morrow.

Although no meeting has yet been arranged, it is likely if the Indian Prime Minister has any comments to make.

The Hyderabad Delegation must now secure the final approval of the Nizam before even the proposed temporary agreement is finalised. The result of these talks could not, however be long delayed and an early announcement is expected.

Those Who Disturb Peace Are Enemies Of India

Nehru's Warning Against Dangers Inherent In Disturbances

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19. (API):

Addressing a gathering of over a lakh people in the historic Aminudaula Park in Lucknow this evening, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, warned the country against the danger which attended the disturbances.

WE MUST NOT FALL OR FALTER.

Pandit Nehru said: "Whosoever creates disorder in the country tends to shake the foundation of our newly-born freedom and makes it impossible for the Nation to resist outside aggression, be it from Pakistan or from any other foreign country. Whatever be the intentions of those who disturb the internal peace, they are the enemies of the country.

He added: "At this critical moment in the history of our Nation, when we are functioning on a world stage and the eyes of the world are upon us and the suppressed countries of Asia are looking to us for hope and inspiration we must not fall, we must not falter".

TRIBUTE TO G. B. PANT.

Pandit Nehru congratulated Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the U. P. Premier on his success in controlling the situation under such difficult conditions and appealed to the people to assist the Provincial Government in maintaining peace in the U.P.

The British Domination of this country, he continued, was over and the relentless struggle carried on by the people for the past 27 years under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi had borne fruit. Now India is called free but are we really free to-day?" he asked.

"Even during the days of our slavery" he said; "the mighty imperialism could not suppress us but the communal outbreaks in the country have imposed restrictions on our freedom."

SWARAJ FOR COMMON MAN.

He said that the Congress had fought for the establishment of Swaraj in which equality was assured to all, irrespective of caste, creed, religion or sex. So far power was in the hands of a few British officials. The Congress made it cler that Swaraj did not mean the concentration of power in the hands of a few individuals but of all Indians. A Socialist Democracy was our ideal.

Swaraj did not mean that a handful of Indians should reach the highest positions in the State while the general population lived in poverty. They wanted Swaraj for the prosperity of the common man.

Pandit Nehru reviewed the events of the past 12 months that led to the decision of the Congress to accept the division of India.

Muslim League members of the old Cabinet, he said, created deadlock at every step and made it impossible to run the administration of the country on smooth lines. The Congress eventually decided to allow the secession of those parts of India which wanted to do so and try to administer the rest of the country in accordance with its ideals. This was the only solution of the daily conflicts in the Cabinet which had held up all plans for the reconstruction of the country.

FISHING IN TROUBLED WATERS

He said that August 15 was celebrated all over the country with great enthusiasm. The glory of freedom that was visible in the eyes of the people in the huge gathering outside the Red Port on August 15 had inspired hope in his mind that India could now march forward on the path of peace and prosperity. But that hope proved a dream. There were people who were bent upon fishing in troubled waters.

Troubles started in the Eastern districts of the Punjab and soon engulfed the entire population with the result that the great Province suffered irreparable loss. Events had forced millions to leave their homes and convoys of refugees on foot were trudging their way across the Punjab border. This was unprecedented in history.

"These riots, he said, happened at a time when the Government was a newborn baby. Even the new administrative machinery had not been completely set up in Eastern Punjab. Seeds of hatred and distrust sown in the past and nourished by interested elements had resulted in complete disunity among Hindus and Muslims."

RAIN SHATTERS HOPES OF OPENING MATCH IN PERTH.

PERTH (WESTERN AUSTRALIA), Oct. 19. (Reuter): Any slight hopes of a hard wicket for the remaining two days of the Indian Cricket Team's opening match against West Australia have now been completely shattered. Intermittent showers throughout the night were followed by further heavy rain this morning. There is no sign at present when the rain will cease.

The Team was taken for a motor trip in the country this afternoon in fitful sunshine. All the members are cheerful and are hoping that sunny skies and a typical Australian wicket will greet them in Adelaide.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (Reuter): Germany is still hoping to attend the Olympic Games in London next year, not as competitors for they have given up that hope by now but rather as guest spectators.

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Need For Prompt Steps To Develop Indian Shipping

Walchand Hirachand Urges Not To Waste Time In Futile Negotiations With Britishers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Every maritime country, whether small or great, in the continents both of Europe and America, has added and is adding rapidly to its own merchant navy. India alone has lagged and is still lagging behind" remarked Mr. Walchand Hirachand, leader of the Indian Shipping Delegation and the Chairman of the Scindia Company, in an interview to the Associated Press on his arrival in Bombay to-day from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Hirachand said: The merchant fleet of some of these maritime countries is large enough to carry five to ten times the volume of their overseas trades. India's merchant fleet is, however, so insignificant that it cannot carry even a small fraction of its own national trades. England alone lost over 11 million tons of shipping during the war. The enterprise and foresight of its people and the driving and decisive policy of its Government have made up this huge loss, by the construction and the acquisition of new ships. Moreover, the 16 European countries, including Great Britain, which recently met in Paris have decided not only to make good their wartime losses of over 22 million tons of shipping but they have also drawn up plans for building up in the next 3 years, with American help, larger fleets than those owned by them before the war. Decisive and quick action to increase shipping is thus the key note of the economy of every maritime country of the world, except India. I feel that India must not, therefore, waste her time any further in futile negotiations with Britishers, nor beg of them to allow Indian shipping to carry the trades which belong to her as a matter of right, but must take prompt decisive and immediate steps to expand her merchant fleet."

NEED FOR POWERFUL NAVY

Proceeding, Mr. Walchand remarked, "If India is to maintain and preserve her dearly won independence, it is of supreme importance that she must soon have both a powerful navy of defence and a large navy of supply. It is, therefore, essential that the enterprise, the organisation, the skill, the knowledge and the experience of Indian shipowners should be enabled in every way to give their free and full expression by the National Government for the rapid development of the Indian merchant navy during the coming years under a policy of active and definite encouragement, timely and substantial assistance, and wise and far-sighted guidance. Strenuous efforts should, therefore, be made forthwith to acquire tonnage from every available source. Every possible step should be immediately taken to build new ships both at home and abroad. The Government should no longer play with the fate and progress of the shipbuilding industry in the country. It should be given a high priority in national economy and the highest priority in national defence, so that India can build in Indian Yards large merchant as well as naval ships. I am, therefore, happy to note from the Papers this morning that the Commerce Minister has decided to call a Conference of Indian shipowners in Bombay early next month. I have no doubt the Conference will arrive at right and rapid solution of these vital and complicated questions and will evolve ways and means as to how the resources of the nation should be pooled for acquiring at least half a million tons of shipping at the end of the year and two million tons of shipping within the next five years.

NO DEARTH OF CAPITAL

Continuing, in reply to the question of our representative, whether India had got the capital and the organisation essential for the operation of such a large merchant fleet, Mr. Walchand stated, "There would be no dearth of capital in India for the development of shipping, if the Government were to implement by vigorous action the policy of active encouragement and necessary help which they had recently announced, and remove all fetters such as the present Taxation Policy which cripple the economic strength and retard the further growth of the industry. The way in which Indians have been venturing forth in the field of shipping shows that they have got both the enterprise and the aptitude for that industry. There can be no question of India lacking in that spirit of organisation which is essential for the expansion of Indian shipping in all directions."

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

"I am, however, conscious," Mr. Walchand added, "of the immense difficulties that lie ahead. We will have to struggle for asserting our own rights in our own national trades against the Britishers who have been dominating them for decades past. It must be remembered, however, that even the British shipowners, despite their powerful resources, often needed and even now need the help of their own Government to maintain their position in the world of shipping.

British Treasury gave financial assistance exceeding £24 millions to British shipping under the Trade Facilities Acts, British Government advanced under the North Atlantic Shipping Act of 1934 nearly £8 millions to a well-known British shipping company, repayable after 40 years, at 1 1/2 per cent. In addition, subsidies to the extent of nearly £4 Millions were given to British shipping under the British Shipping Assistance Act of 935. Moreover, huge amounts for financial assistance were provided for in the Shipping Assistance Bill of 1939. If such financial assistance was necessary for the British shipping which has built up a powerful navy, it is much more necessary in this country where shipping is yet in its stage of infancy and where it has to fight against powerful foreign resources. Let the Government of the country, therefore, formulate definite measures in the matter of such help, and assure Indian shipping industry that the same would be put into action as and when necessary, and I have not the slightest doubt that Indian shipping industry will respond to the challenge of the age and will be able to build up a powerful merchant fleet for this country within a very short time."

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

In answer to a further question as to how Mr. Walchand would view the participation of the State in the field of shipping, he emphasised the fact that shipping, being an international industry, was a field eminently fitted for private enterprise, and added, "It is not merely the ideologies or the 'isms' that should mould the destinies of a nation. We have to face facts and grapple with stern realities to mould the future in the light of the circumstances that exist to-day and the developments that may take place in the near future."

Concluding, Mr. Walchand affirmed that, whatever may be the ultimate policy that the Government may lay down for the benefit of the people as a whole, he had no doubt that the need of the hour was to encourage private enterprise in every possible way, to utilise freely and fully the existing resources and personnel in promoting industrialisation of India, and to enable it to play its proper role in building up a healthy and all round national economy in the interests of the people. "Indian Shipowners responded as a team to the call of the Government when they went to London, and they are sure," Mr. Walchand added, "to stand together in the further demands that may now be made on them by the Government in their common interest. Let the Government and the people, therefore, put their heads together and build up rapidly and immediately a powerful merchant navy to enrich the country's economic life, to ensure the defensive strength of our motherland, and to maintain and preserve India's independent position amongst the free nations of the world."

MISTRY BRINGS OFF BIG SURPRISE

Khan Eliminated

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mistry, an unseeded player brought off the biggest surprise of the Times Table Tennis Tournament this evening when he eliminated Khan, seeded number three, from the men's singles event after five keenly contested games the final scores being 17—21, 21—18, 12—21, 21—15 and 21—16. Khan concentrated on attacking but resolute consistency of Mistry was too much for him, particularly in the fourth and fifth games when the winners' consistency forced Khan into a number of errors. The match, however, was marred by an ugly incident. In the fourth game when Mistry had a slight lead midway through Khan asked for a change of the ball alleging that Mistry had changed the ball and substituted another for the one with which the first there games were played. The umpire, however, ruled that the game should be continued with the same ball as, in his opinion, no change of the ball was affected. It is understood that Mistry has written to the honorary refree to the Times Tournament asking Khan to apologise for his allegation and forwarded a copy to the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Association.

In another match that went into the fifth game Motiwalla accounted for the left-handed H. K. Mehta at 16—21, 21—11, 21—13, 18—21, 21—18.

D. H. Kapadia won his match against Chaubal without conceding a game O. Dyer accounted for Patkar in three straight games and won far more comfortably than the score indicates.

The results:

JUNIOR SINGLES.

Third Round: (Quarter-Finals).

M. L. Apte beat J. G. Kajaria 21—10, 22—20; S. K. Thackersy beat I. Joosab 21—19, 21—19; A. I. Jacob beat M. M. Desai 21—14, 21—19; S. G. Wasani beat M. Shah 21—15, 21—16.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Fifth Round: D. H. Kapadia beat P. K. Chaubal 21—8, 21—16, 21—15; S. N. Motiwalla beat H. K. Mehta 16—21, 21—11, 21—13, 18—21, 21—18; K. S. Cooper beat M. E. Ghasvalla 18—21, 21—18, 21—18, 21—11; K. V. S. Narayanan beat A. R. Munjee 18—21, 21—16, 21—19, 21—14; K. B. Nagarkatti beat B. P. Baliga 21—15, 21—17, 21—19; O. Dyer beat J. S. Patkar 21—18, 22—20, 21—18; N. B. Mistry beat A. H. Khan 17—21, 21—18, 12—21, 21—15, 21—16.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Third round: A. H. Khan and Mable Brodie beat J. S. Bulsara and Indu Khatau 21—8, 21—17, 21—15.

Monday's matches:—

5-30 p.m.—Women's doubles Quarter-finals; 6-30 p.m. Quarter-finals of Team Championships for the Herbert Smith Shield.

OLYMPIC AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dolly Nazir Beats Miss Anjani Divan

POONA, Oct. 19. (A.P.I.): The Bombay Provincial Olympic Assiciation Aquatic Council Championships concluded in Poona to-day with young Dolly Nazir claiming yet another honour by beating Miss Anjani Divan, Bombay University champion, in the 100 metres free style event.

Using mostly her breast stroke, Dolly covered this distance in one minute 36.2 seconds. Divan finishing six seconds behind.

In the men's events, I. Mansoor proved himself superior to his other rivals in both 100 metres and 400 metres free style events and claimed them with ease.

In the breast stroke events, however, J. N. Nalgamwalla proved his prowess and won both the 100 and 200 metres events.

The following are the results—:

MEN'S EVENTS:—1 100 metres free style: I. Mansoor 1, K. R. Thanawalla 2, S. C. Shah 3 (time 1 minute 9.4 seconds); 2 400 metres free style: I. Mansoor 1, P. G. Thacker 2, M. Bhatia (time 6 minutes 12.6 seconds); 3 200 metres back-stroke: S. C. Mehta (time 3 minutes 15 seconds), 4 100 metres breast-stroke: J. M. Nalgamwalla 1, A. S. Bharoocha 2, R. L. Prabhu 3, (time 1 minute 32.9 seconds); 5 200 metres breast stroke: J. N. Nalgamwalla 1, A. S. Bharoocha 2, K. Nanavaty 3, (time 3 minutes 15.4 seconds); 6 4x100 metres relay free style: P. M. Hindu bath 1 Golwalla team 2, (time 5 miuutes 14 seconds); 7 100 metres relay medley: Golvalla team 1, P. M. Hindu bath 2; (time 4 minutes 10.0 seconds); 8 Diving (platform), T. T. Dandi 1, Greenwell 1, K. T. Thacker 3; (marks 131, 129.45, 106.1):

WOMEN.

100 metres free style: Miss Dolly Nazir 1, Miss Anjani Devan 2, Miss Sathe 3 (time 1 minute 36.2 seconds).

LOCAL CRICKET

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana held the Gujrat Cricket Association to a draw in a one and a half day fixture which concluded to-day. Batting first the visitors were dismissed for 160, Ahinuddin and Prithviraj being the top-scorers with 45 and 43 respectively. S. V. Gupte, a young Elphinstonian bagged four wickets at the cost of five runs apiece. The home side replied with 275 thanks mainly due to a fighting knock of 71 by K. M. Bhatia. In their second venture the visitors fared a little better scoring 198 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn. G. G. Desai another young Elphinstonian was the top scorer with 72.

The results:—

Gujrat Cricket Association 160 (Ahinuddin 45 and Prithviraj 43; S. V. Gupte 4 for 20) and 198 for 7 (G. G. Desai 72 and B. G. Patel 30; Kenny 2 for 8).

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 275 (Bhatia 71, Y. B. Chavan 37, Patarphekar 31 and Kenny 23; Deepak 3 for 40 and Ahinuddin 3 for 61.)

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Asst. Secretary (C)
General Manager's Office,
B.B.&C.I. Railway,
Church Gate,
BOMBAY

OR

Asst. Secretary (C)
General Manager's Office,
G.I.P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus,
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09.50	Arr.	RAJKOT	Dep.	12.00
10.20	Dep.	RAJKOT	Arr.	11.30
10.40	Arr.	MORVI	Dep.	11.10

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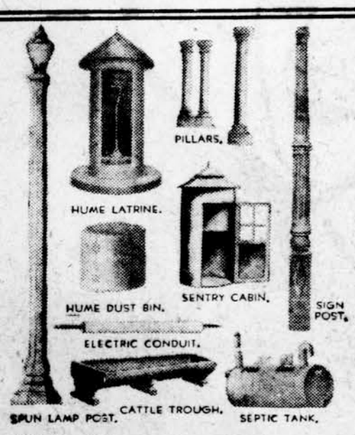
THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

17th October, 1947.



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Our London Letter

MR. CHURCHILL ALL SOUND AND FURY

Joad Joins Battle Of Skirts

Britons Never Never Shall Be Dollar Slaves

(By Air Mail)

LONDON.—The Conservative Conference is over. It was opened by Eden and closed by Mr. Churchill. Quite noise was made and at times even the cold-blooded Tories showed heated tempers. But in vain would one search in its proceedings for a solution of the country's present difficulties. All that appeared to have been suggested was that the Labour Governments should be be sacked and Tories put in place of power. Mr. Churchill was in his form. He, as the 'Daily Herald" says, never fell below the very highest level of nonsense, took every chance to stand a fact on its head, and kept his resounding fancy free of all entanglements with realities." The Tories who heered him must have felt much like a week-end cinema audience which, after a synthetic orgy of joy and terror during a film showing stumbles out into a grey, cold street where the problems of Monday morning cast their shadows before. People enjoyed his speech with added admiration, but left the hall with added conviction that if the Tory Party was to play any role in the future it must have leaders other than Mr. Churchill. Indeed Sir. Stafford ripps was not wrong when he said at Cardiff on Saturday, 'As long as Mr. Churchill will continue making an occasional speech the Labour-Party ought to maintain it majority in the country."

One of the resolutions passed by the Conservative Conference called on the Party to combat the Communist threat to Britain. But while the speakers were violent in their condemnation of Communist activities they scarcely mentioned Fascist activities, which have, in fact increased lately. This is largely due to the fact that in their heart of hearts it is Communism they abhor and not Fascism. Fascism was bracketted with Communism obviously to show that the Tories were opposed to totalitarianism of every kind. But that will not deceive any one.

MOSLEY STAGING COME BACK

It is common knowledge that Mosley is awaiting an appropriate moment to stage a come back. His organisation is complete. Fascist meetings are regularly held and records of Mosley's speeches played. It is believed A Defence Squad has been set up. A member of the Squad recently stated in a Court that he received orders to beat up certain people. These things are causing anxiety to men of goodwill. The attention of the Home Office has been drawn to the dangers inherent in the existing situation. If the Mosley gang were to stage a comeback, conditions would easily be created in which security and freedom would be menaced.

BATTLE OF SKIRTS.

The battle of skirts continues. Fashion kings have ordained that in the present age of cloth shortage women should have long skirts. This is considered outrageous by many. Sir Stafford cripps has openly declared that shorter the skirt the better. Now Professor Joad has joined the battle of skirts. He has thrown his weight on the side of the long skirts and given good bad indifferent reasons for doing so. His arguments may not convince anyone but will delight everyone, for these are advanced in typica Joad fashion. As usual he is a bit naughty but casually so, and that casuality only lends charm to his thesis. But, whatever Professor Joad may or may not say the women will dress as they please and cut their skirts according to cloth. But what is amazing is that fashion kings should have chosen the present moment of global shortage of cloth to advocate long skirts. But that is the fashion's way. When there is abundance of cloth short skirts are advocated and when there is shortage of cloth long skirts are glorified. This is crazy. But is not fashion crazy?

DOLLAR FEVER

Dollar fever continues to rage in its full fury. It has produced a feeling that if Britain is to safeguard her freedom she should avoid counting on American dollars. The Daily Worker" seems to think that America in helping the British people, is actuated by ulterior motives. Strangely enough the Rightist Daily Express" seems to think in similar terms with the result that both the Communist organ and Tory newspaper advocate declining with thanks American offer of sending food parcels to this country. Many Americans are hurt at this strange phenomenon. But they are aware that this view is not widely prevalent and that ninety nine out of hundred will not refuse food parcels. But there is no doubt that no Britisher will like the country to be a dollar slave. They will not like to take any action that may make them subservient to any country in the slightest manner.

WAR ON FOOD POISONING

It is, perhaps, not widely known that about 5000 persons die every year in these islands as the result of food poisoning.

The development of school meals, factory canteens and restaurants have only increased the menace. Added to this the increased sense of irresponsibility, generated by war has made things difficult. The other day it was discovered that a man selling milk-shakes at the roadside ran out of water. He just collected the water from the nearby ditch and used it. The result was that twelve customers got typhoid fever. There are cases in which even mothers at home have handled the food unhygienically leading to food poisoning. The matter will be considered at a special conference of doctors and nurses from all over the country. Here plans would be evolved for waging war on the germs carried in food and drink. But no steps will produce results unless strict watch is kept on milk bars and restaurants where millions of people eat. Here cleanliness seems to be conspicuous by its absence. Here are the breeding-grounds of disease. Yet little attention is paid to their working. Food is carelessly prepared and spoons and forks not very frequently or carefully cleaned.

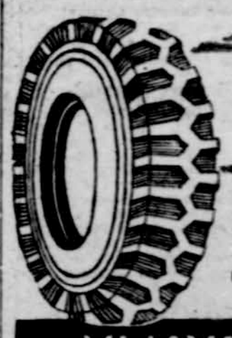
IT WONT WASH.

Time marches on but old habits seems to hold men and women in their grip. Monday has been the washday for housewives in this country for ages. But now owing to the difficulties caused by electricity supply the housewives must either change the washday or go dirty. Recently housewives in South Wales were invited to stagger washday in order to avoid electricity cuts. But not many have responded. For them Monday washday is a sacred institution. They insist upon making a clean start to the week at the risk of having to go dirty all the week.

Capital Issues For 10 Companies

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19, (A.P.I): Consent for the issue of Rs. 1,93,08,135 in respect of ten companies was given during the week ended October 6, 1947 under the control of Capital Issue schemes. This sum comprised Rs. 1,43,08,135 for immediate schemes and Rs. 50 lakhs for one long-range scheme.

The following initial issues were approved: Rs. 50 lakhs for the manufacture of galvanic and magnetic articles: Rs. 20 lakhs for the manufacture of vegetable oils and soaps: Rs. 12-1/2 lakhs for the manufacture of brass and copper sheets, gricultural implements, etc. 3, and Rs. 5 lakhs to start a service station for motor vehicles and to act as distributors.



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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 6, 2003
Muslim: Zilhej 5, 1366
Parsi: Ardibehest 17, 1317
Sunrise: 6-34 a.m. Sunset 6-14 p.m.
Hightide 03-40, 14-56
Lowtide: 09-28, 21-03

Corporation meeting at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Special meeting of Schools Committee at 2-45 p.m. (B.T.)

To-day's Engagements

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION: Annual general meeting to-day at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Library Hall of the Municipal Schools Committee, Gilder Tank, Lamington Road.

ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS OF INDIA: Inaugural meeting, Haffkine Institute to-day 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: Children's Reading Room will be opened at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, to-day from 8-11 a.m. and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m. every day except Sunday. Books of all sorts in English and Indian languages suitable for children between the ages of 6 and 16 will be provided.

AT Y.O.U. TO-DAY: Mr. K. Ahmed Abbas will speak on "Indian Films" at Youth's Own Union—Y.O.U.—to-day Monday at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SARBOJONIK DURGA-PUJA SAMITY: Shivaji Park, Dadar: To-day drama 'Tatinir Bichar' at 8 p.m.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA: Opening of Sixth All-India Exhibition of Photography by Sir Cowasji Jehangir at the Conference Hall of B.E.S.T. Electric House, to-day at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Study Circle to-day from 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. lectures by Mrs. Mithan Lam and Mrs. Premalata Jayakar on 'Women's Movement abroad' and 'Women and Co-operative Movements'.

A-WARD FORWARD BLOC: The National Flag Hoisting Ceremony on the occasion of Azad Hind Government's anniversary day tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8 a. m. Azad Maidan.

POSTAL NOTICE

Friday (24th Oct.) will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Dusserha."

Saturday the 25th October 19947 will be a Post and Telegraph Holiday on account of "Bakrid" (Id-ul-Zuba.)

Five-Year Plan For India

Visvesvaraya On First Step Towards Country's Complete Industrialisation

BOMBAY, Sunday.—The institution of a five-year-plan as a first step towards the complete industrialisation of the country was recommended by Sir M. Vishweshwarayya when he addressed the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Association today.

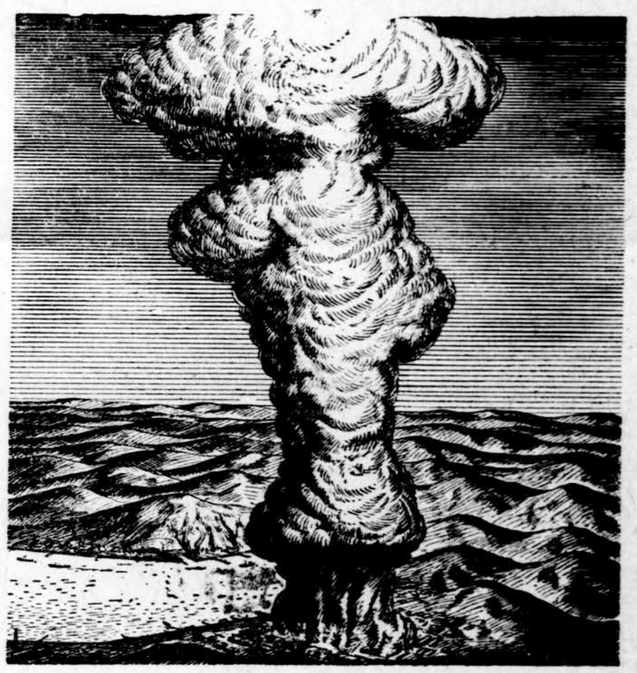
Drawing lessons from the example of America, Russia and other industrially advanced countries, he said that the development of heavy or large-scale industries by the various provinces was of paramount importance at the present juncture. He also made a plea for the fostering of self-help and co-operative spirit in villages by increasing their income from small-scale village industries.

Sir Vishweshwarayya suggested the appointment of a full-time Minister for Production, the creation of an Economic Council and the sanction of a liberal annual grant for affording needed facilities to industries and industrialists.

He said: "The question of an Economic Council has not been seriously taken up. A liberal grant of about ten crores per annum may be sanctioned for this purpose for carrying on research, for educating young men in technology and commerce in foreign countries, for subsidising technical journals and generally for equipping the country for rapid industrial progress."

Sir Vishveswarayya advised that Government should encourage industries which were greatly needed by the public, like the automobile and the bicycle, by giving direct help or by participation.

The Committee passed a resolution recommending the immediate appointment of a Miniser of Production with a separate Secretariat and the Constitution of a Central Production Board consisting of the Central, Provincial and the States Governments, labour and industrial organisations and technical experts, presided over by the Minister of Productions.



ON the 6th of August, 1945, the world was startled by the cryptic announcement that an atomic bomb dropped on the Japanese town of Hiroshima had practically wiped out the entire town of no less than 250,000 souls. The second atomic bomb also dropped on Japanese territory erased the city of Nagasaki. The whole world is to-day living under the terrible threat of the most destructive weapon of all.

Yet the possible peaceful applications of atomic energy are numerous. It can replace coal, oil and electric energy as source of power at a fraction of their cost. Its potentialities for increasing man's material wealth and welfare are limitless. But whether this epoch making discovery will be used as a blessing for mankind instead of a scourge for civilisation depends on the collective good sense of humanity.

Good sense can also help to solve another pressing problem of afflicted humanity—the threat of rising prices. If you spend your money carelessly or invest it unwisely you help INFLATION; but if you save your money, by postponing your purchases, you benefit yourself and help us to bring prices down. Remember to-day's prices are bad value for money. Do not buy unless you must.

Put your savings in safe investments like Insurance, Co-operative Societies, Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, National Savings Certificates and Government Loans.

Do not buy land, buildings, bullion, jewellery, commodities, manufactured goods or other speculative investments. Their present prices are high and are likely to fall in the future.

Check runaway prices
DON'T SPEND NEEDLESSLY

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AC 174

PROTEST AGAINST RENT BILL

Appeal To Govt. To Protect Intertests Of Tenants

BOMBAY, Sunday.—A strong protest against some of the provisions in the proposed Bombay Rent Control Bill was voiced in a resolution passed at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Socialist Party, at Chowpaty, today. Mr. Adam Adil presided.

The resolution which was proposed by Mr. G. G. Mehta, at the outset welcomed some of salutary provisions of the Bill but strongly protested against some of the provisions which favoured the landlords to the detriment of the interest of the vast bulk of tenants.

It recommended to the Government to alter fundamentally section 15 of the Bill particularly its sub-sections (I) and (H) which gave wide scope to landlords to evict tenants for the purpose of providing separate apartments for members of their families. This section was most inequitable, the resolution added.

The resolution further recommended to the Government that section 10 should also be altered so that those members of the poorer classes of the society, who pay a rent of Rs. 80 or below, may not be compelled to pay more than the standard rent for the repairs or structural alterations, carried out by landlords, and that the Bill should also provide for an appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Rent Controller, or should give the High Court the power of review

Mr. Adam Adil in the course of his speech said that some of the provisions of the Rent Control Bill had actually given wide powers to landlords to evict tenants. That was a great injustice to the members of the poorer classes. Their leader, Mahatma Gandhi taught them to fight against injustice, and that was why they were protesting against such sections in the Bill which harmed the interest of the tenants.

Mr. Jatubhai Mehta also spoke.

WHY STARVE THE POOR TO FEED THE RICH?

This is what you do when you buy factory products.

Use only village made chappals out of leather tanned in villages under improved methods.

New Members Of Provincial Press Advisory Committee

The Government of Bombay has accepted the recommendation made by the President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, that Mr. K. Srinivasan, editor of the Indian Parliament, Bombay, and Mr. S. Sadanand, editor of the "Free Press Journal" Bombay, should be appointed as members of the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee, in the vacancies cause by Mr. K. Srinivasan severing his connection with the "National Standard" Bombay and by the resignation of Mr. S. Natarajan, editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" Bombay.

Collection Of Clothes For Sind Refugees

In order to help and assist thousands of Hindu and Sikh refugees, the workers of Hindu Rashtra Dal and Hindu Student Federation had organised processions in Girgaum and Dadar areas for the collection of clothes and Grains etc. The clothes so collected will be distributed to the refugees in various refugee camps All Hindu and Sikh refugees are requested to refer for the requirements of garments at Hindu Sabha Offices at 324, Vithalbai Patel Road and at Dadar.

BOMBAY Oct. 19.

The ban the carrying of lethal weapons corrosive substances, explosives and missiles in Greate Bombay has been extended for a further period of one month from Oct. 18.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Monday.
BOMBAY—1

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a. m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Yeshwant Kerkar (Gat tora on the Tabla) 8-45 R. N Paradkar 9-0 Haribhau Ghangrekar (Lalat).

12 p. m. Bahnan ke liye 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vocal Variety 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour (E) 4-20 Avdabai Sangekar (Multani) 4-45 Ahilyabai Karnatki (Thumi) 5-0 Yeshwant Kerkar (Gat tora on the Tabla 5-15 Serene H. Doctor (Barma) 5-45 Topic of the day 5-55 Local announcements and weather report 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 R. N. Paradkar (Thumri) 6-45 Ahilyabai Karnatki (Dadra) 7-0 Monday Special (Surprise Programme 7-15 Serene H. Doctor Yaman Kalyan 7-30 Vivechan-Kala Talk in (G) 7-45 Bhavgeeten 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Musical Round Up 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B.B.C. News relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Meet our Guest interviewer Tapan Gupta 10-0 Avdabai Sangekar (Malkauns 10-30 Haribhau Ghangrekar (Gaud Malhas)

VIRIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) 7-30 a.m to 7-40 As in Bombay 1 7-40 Bhakti 8-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1 9-30 Close Down.

31.41 metres (9.550 ks/s) 12-0 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1 2-30 Close Down.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) 4-20 p.m. to 6-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners (G) 7-15 to 7-30 Interval

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s) 7-30 p.m. to 7-45 pm. As in Bombay 1 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Serene H. Doctor (Thumri) 8-15 Dadra Aur Ghazal 8-30 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1 9-0 Haribhan Gangrekar Sudh Galyan) 9-30 Gujarati Geet 9-40 to 10 As in Bombay 1 10-0 An American sketch book.

FAZALBHOY-JAMAL WEDDING

Reception At 'Palmlands'

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The elite of the city gathered, this evening, at "Palmlands", the Mahim residence of Khan Bahadur Hussein A. Fazalbhoy and Mrs. Fazalbhoy, to attend the reception held to celebrate the marriage of their daughter Shireen with Nazim, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ashraff O. Jamal. The bride is a niece of Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, and the bridegroom great grandson of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim. More than 500 guests attended the function. They were entertained lavishly with Eastern music and dances. The Royal Indian Navy Band was also in attendance.

Among those present were Mr. Justice M. C Chagla, Sir Fazal Rahimtulla, Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy, Major Bamjee, Major Fernandez, Messrs. Dayabhai Patel, M. M. Bhatt, Husseinbhai Laljee, S. M. Moos, S. C. Pandia, Ahmed Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Mr. and Mrs. Kothawalla.

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THE ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

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ON

Friday 24th (Public Holiday)

Tickets Rs. 7, 5. 3, 2, 1 to be had from the office of Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala, Industrial Building, Churchgate Reclamation

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RAINS IN KONKAN AND W. RRJPUTANA

POONA, Oct. 19.- (A.P.I): The following is daily weather summary for Sunday (the 19th October 1947:

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in the Peninsula south of latitude 17 degrees nort. Should have occurred locally in Orissa and the Konkan and at a few stations in Assam Bengal and West Rajputana

FORECAST UNTIL THE 20TH EVENING:— Raifall will be widespread in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. Thudershowers will occur locally in South Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and ata few stations in north-East India and in and near Etst Raputna.

All-India Weather

POONA, Oct. 19. 'A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 13st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S.T. on 19 October 1947.

Ahmedabad 94 72 0 22.3 minus 5.9 Ahmednagar 87 69 0 25.7 plus 6.1 Bangalore 81 64 1.2 30.8 plus 7.2 Baroda 94 64 0 27.7 nil Belgaum 82 67 0 35.8 minus 8.0 Bhuj 94 7 09.1 minus 3.5 BOMBAY 87 78 0 73.6 plus 4.8 Cherrapunji 70 57 0 340.1 plus 11.8 Hyderabad (Sd) 96 65 0 3.5 minus25 Karachi 85 70 0 2.0 minus 4.1 Kodaikanal 64 52 0.6 32.3 plus 3.1 Mahabaleshwar 78 62 0 205.1 minus 49.4 Mangalore 84 75 T 121.1 plus 5.9 Marmagoa 88 76 0.4 105.0 plus 11.7 Poona 91 72 0 21.1 minus 1.0 Rajkot 93 67 0 16.0 minus 7.6 Sholapur 81 70 26.4 plus 3.7 Simla 60 45 0 39.3 minus 7.6 Srinagar nil Surat 97 74 0 30.7 minus 9.4 —

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"When our hatred is too keen, it places us beneath those we hate."

—La Rochefoucauld.

The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE AND FINANCE

The Reserve Bank of India's Report on Currency and Finance for 1946-47 is a most interesting document, packed with statistical and other objective information, not only for this country, but also for the principal countries of the world. The picture of Indian trade, currency and finance during 1946-47 is drawn on the background of international conditions, which incidentally throw into bold relief the ever-growing interdependence of the countries of the world. The effects of six years of warfare in most European countries is emphasised by a picture of the struggle those countries are waging to retore their local economy, reconstruct their industry and agriculture and rehabilitate the standard of living, in the second year after the close of the war, which has hardly anywhere been an unqualified success. Even in countries untouched by the war, or those uninvaded and undevastated,—like the United States, the post-war conflict between capital and labour and the consequent reaction on reconversion to prewar norms, is much too evident to enable them to make an effective contribution to the restoration of international trade to its pre-war level. The Report, therefore opens with the pregnant observation: "In the first year of peace, the world was still struggling with problems left over by the war. While civilian production was recovering from low wartime levels, shortages were not all eliminated, and many wartime controls had to be continued. Industrial progress was hindered by shortages of fuel, power and raw materials, on the one hand, and by widespread industrial unrest on the other." In countries obliged to re-design their national economy on a totalitarian basis for carrying on the war, there were additional factors, like the slow release of personnel conscripted for fighting purposes. Shortage of man-power was, however, not the only deterrent for such countries to expedite their programme of national reconstruction. The inherent divergence of interest and objective between the rich and the dispossessed, the owner and the worker, has not been stressed, as it might have been, in this Report. But the evidence is accumulating and indisputable even as recorded by the Report itself, that the main obstacle to the revival of world economy, of international trade and local peace, is, at bottom, to be found in the fundamental cleavage of interest, not only between classes within the same community, but also as between countries and countries, whose economic aims and interests differ 'inter se' so radically and irreconcilably. Unless and until this cleavage is remedied and the suspicion is finally removed from the heart of the producer, the worker and the peasant,—that the benefit of his labour,—the surplus value created by his toil,—will not be appropriated by a privileged minority, the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation will necessarily be impeded, if not frustrated altogether.

On this background, the picture of the post-war efforts for recovery all over the world is naturally not as bright and encouraging as one may wish. The old economic imperialists used to have a balance of imports against them, which they used to meet by their "invisible" exports, i.e., shipping freights, banking commissions, and interest on their foreign investments. But they are no longer in a position to meet a similar adverse balance of international accounts today. And the new imperialism of America would not suffer that country freely to extend a helping hand to the war weary countries of Europe and Asia, unless the Almighty Dollar is enthroned and entrenched in a position, which is the main obstacle in the programme of world recovery. The United States take the lead in setting up not only the United Nations. They want also to bring about a Charter of International Trade, wherein all the barriers to the free flow of goods and services from one country to another would be removed or reduced But though International Conferences have been held, and treaties made, on the basis of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Organisation, the essential wrong of international trade based only on the differences in comparative money costs is still far from being fully rectified. The need for trade was, perhaps, never greater than today, if we all seriously desire to make up the shortage of essential commodities, like food and fuel, in most countries of Europe and Asia. But such trade as we now have still goes on unsound lines. The greater part of the imports into countries of South-East Europe or China were met by charity,—they call it UNRRA,—or credit. But these are limited in extent and duration. Witness the frustration of the recovery programme of the United Kingdom because of the inherent vice of the prevailing conception as to the nature and function of international trade. The total value of the U.K. exports, including re-exports, in 1946, was in money terms more than double that of 1945, but it was still not on a par with that of 1938 in volume. The gap between imports and exports,—which had exceeded £2,000 million in 1944,—seems to have come very near to that in 1938, i.e., £335.6 million in 1946, as against £387.2 million in 1938. But this is deceptive, inasmuch as the resources wherewith to fill this gulf are nowhere near what they were in 1938. Hence the speedy exhaustion of the American loan. The excess of exports over imports into the United States was more than four times as much as in 1938. But this was financed mainly by credits extended by the States to the importers which are being rapidly exhausted. International trade is face to face with a crisis once more, to meet which, America has offered, and some European countries have decided to accept, to aid them in reconstruction under the so-called Marshall Plan, which holds out some hope of rehabilitation by 1951. But if to the list of the European needy are added countries like India or Pakistan, as is evidenced by the decline in India's excess of exports over imports, (actually turned into a minus quantity in 1945) the chances of world recovery and rehabilitation, on anything like the pre-war standard, would be exceedingly slender. We shall consider India's position and prospects in another article.

Position Of U. S.

Would it be too much to hope that American statesmen would give close and careful consideration to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit's address to the American Foreign Policy Association, which constitutes the new India's message to the United States? "We recognise," she said, "the pre-eminence which your country enjoys in the world today, its leadership in many fields and its great moral authority in international affairs." But this pre-eminent position imposes upon the United States proportionately important obligations to which, in so far as they relate to Asia, Mrs. Pandit drew the attention of the leaders and people of America. United States interest in Europe is natural and unavoidable. For, Europe is being confronted with crisis after crisis, every one of which threatens to assume the proportions of a world crisis. The misfortunes of Europe, economic and political are undoubtedly a matter of grave concern for all.

But that is not to assume that there are no problems elsewhere, equally important and, in certain instances, equally serious. Asia, the greatest of the continents, presents problems of enormous magnitude, which are urgent because of their potential influence on the peace and prosperity of the world. They are, as Mrs. Pandit pointed out, economic, social and political. Asia has to develop in all these directions and it is the duty of the United States, not by way of charity but in its own interests, to render to Asia the assistance that great country is so pre-eminently capable of doing. India, by its situation and size, occupies a special position in Asia and asks for, and offers to America, collaboration in the great task of Asia's rapid development on free and democratic lines. Such collaboration will ensure the success of a task which is as much in the interests of the United States itself as in those of Asia and India. If the United States agrees, as it should, that that is so, then it behoves the leaders and statesmen to consider urgently the need both of rendering material assistance to the countries and of winning the trust and goodwill of their peoples and, above all, of ruthlessly suppressing temptations to actions that antagonise those peoples.

English In Secondary Schools

The Bombay Provincial Educational Council is understood to have recommended unanimously that English should be progressively abolished in the first three standards of secondary schools so that it will have been completely abolished in three years. But we are told that European schools will be exempted from this requirement and that the case of other English teaching schools will be further considered. It is undeniable that in free India English should cease to have the predominant position which it enjoyed under British rule. But what precisely is to be its position in secondary schools in the next few years depends upon various considerations, such as the general curriculum of high schools, the decision of the University regarding English at the Matriculation and its use as medium of instruction in colleges, and the needs of the English teaching schools—other than European schools—which are yet to be considered. We suggest that all these questions should be considered together and not piece-meal. There should be no undue haste in abolishing English in the lowest secondary classes. Rather, its position as a compulsory or optional subject and the standard in the highest secondary classes should be first determined and then its position in the lower classes can be easily adjusted. We trust the Bombay Educational Council has not merely made recommendations on this subject but has prepared a full report discussing the pros and cons of the recommendations which make a radical change in a long-established system. That report should be published to elicit opinion from educationists.

Frankly Speaking

Triump In Renunciation

Whatever Mr. Winston Churchill may feel and shout—he regards the Empire as his and Britain's own God-given property and Burma, moreover, as almost a patrimony handed down by his father Lord Randolph Churchill—the Labour Government has rendered a substantial and lasting service to the true interests of Great Britain and its people by liquidating a great portion of the Empire. Britain has lost nothing but can gain much by having withdrawn from India. That is equally true in the case of Burma. The terms of the Anglo-Burma Treaty signed in London have not yet been published. But it is known that it concedes full independence to Burma outside the British Commonwealth. Has Britain lost thereby? The severance of the political bond has actually brought the two countries nearer. As Thakin Nu, the Burmese Premier, has declared: "In the past admiration for Britain and the British was marred by our resentment at being ruled by her. We willingly grasp the hand of friendship offered by her and now there is nothing to impair our admiration, regard and friendship." In their very reununciation the British have achieved a triumph. The victory, of course, is primarily Burma's. But it is a victory which is the due of any people. Burma has come into its own. And India, which has special reasons for profound pleasure and gratification, will warmly welcome its sister-country in the ranks of the free in the fullest assurance of lasting Indo-Burman friendship and of co-operation in the task of helping forward the cause of Asia and of the peace, prosperity and freedom of the world.

An Urgent Need

Businessmen and the public alike will welcome the decision of the Commerce Ministry to convene a conference of Indian shipowners on November 3 in Delhi to discuss concrete steps to be taken to expand the Indian shipping trade by the acquisition of more tonnage. The Conference will also discuss what part Government should play in the expansion of Indian shipping. The need for expanding Indian shipping has been felt for decades past but has been most inadequately met so far. The proposed conference should make speedy amends for past neglect. A strong merchant navy is necessary not only for trade purposes but also for the defence of the country. That is why free and progressive countries have always given a high place to shipping in their schemes of advancement. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Indo-British Shipping Conference, does not exaggerate the needs of the country when he suggests that we should acquire at least half a million tons of shipping by the end of the year and two million tons within the next five years. That shipowners themselves should play no small part in meeting these needs goes without saying. But as the programme involves huge cost and yet needs to be gone through rapidly, Mr. Walchand and other shipowners justly expect a National Government to give them every necessary facility in building new ships in India and purchasing more from every available source.

Peace Efforts

We fervently hope Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy has good ground for his expectation that something tentative on the question of settlement of the minority problem in the two Dominions may come out within the next few days. Probably he bases his expectation on, among other things, the efforts that are being made in East and West Bengal and in Sind by joint peace committees of Hindu and Muslim leaders and Ministers to ensure peaceful celebrations of the Dussrah and the Bakr-Id festivals. We particularly welcome the decision of the Sind Provincial Peace Board under the leadership of the Premier, Mr. M. A. Khuhro, to arrange for joint celebrations of both the festivals including joint "at homes" and distribution of sweets and flowers, special efforts being made to stop cow-sacrifice on the occasion. This decision deserves to be emulated by peace committes in every province in both the Dominions. While voluntary refraining from cow-sacrifice on the occasion of the forthcoming Id is most commendable, we believe, with Mr. Suhrawardy, that there should not be any attempt on the part of the majority community, Hindu or Muslim, to coerce the minorities to give up their religious celebrations. Such an attitude is "the true spirit of tolerance," the best guarantee of lasting inter-communal harmony. Even after the celebrations there should be, as suggested by Mr. Suhrawardy, continuous propaganda to bring home to the majority community of either Dominion that they have to treat the minorities as the citizens of the State just as those belonging to the majority community, enjoying equal rights. If such propaganda is carried on by responsible persons continuously and if there is co-operation between Hindu and Muslim leaders whenever necessary the settlement that Mr. Suhrawardy expects will not be long in coming.

Valuable Opportunity

We endorse the appeal issued the other day by leading Muslims of Bombay that, in view of the present situation and as a gesture of goodwill Musalmans of Bombay should refrain from cow sacrifice on the occasion of the forthcoming Iduzzuna. This is no isolated appeal. It is noteworthy and very gratifying that Muslim leaders all over India have voluntarily and spontaneously made similar appeals to their co-religionists during recent days. We congratulate them all on rising readily to the occasion and we confidently hope their call would meet the response to which it is unquestionably entitled. The fact need hardly be emphasised that never had India faced such a serious situation as the present and never, therefore, was there greater need of inter-communal amity and goodwill, in the interests of all than today. As Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy has urged, the virtual coincidence of Dussehra and Id can be turned into an auspicious happening for India if the opportunity is taken by both communities for the creation of mutual goodwill and friendliness. If this opportunity is taken it may, indeed, well mark the beginning of the end of the catastrophe, which has overwhelmed this country.

Food Policy

It is some relief to learn that, owing to improved procurement in Madras and West Bengal, the food position in the country is appreciably easier than it was expected to be some weeks ago. It is even felt that the country may scrape through the apprehended food crisis period if the procurement efforts are kept up. The position will be better still if in other provinces too strenuous efforts are made to step up procurement and to put down the black market. It is said that in the ensuing years India will endeavour to cut down her food imports to the barest amount as otherwise there will be a heavy drain on our foreign exchange resources. But reduction of food imports will be feasible only if our requirements are adequately met by indigenous resources and if food control is improved. It is understood that the Committee presided over by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has recommended a progressive curtailment of the rationing areas and the de-controlling of grains other than rice, wheat and jowar. The present control policy has not been particularly successful. But care should be taken that a change therein does not make things worse. The best way out of the difficulty is to improve the "Grow More Food" campaign by providing agriculturists with more facilities in respect of irrigation, manuring and improved seeds.

Investigate

An Associated Press of India report from New Delhi says: "Twenty revolvers, 10 rifles and some ammunition were removed by a group of armed dacoits from the Signals premises in the Defence Ministry hutments near the Government of India Secretariat early today About half a dozen persons armed with guns arrived in a car about 3 o'clock in the morning. They covered the guard on duty, entered the gate of the Signals Section, removed the arms and ammunition and made good their escape in the car No arrests have been made yet.' This is grave news, indeed. Delhi has recently been the scene of terrible happenings and armed bands have been active. In such situation it is surprising that arms should have been stored in hutments and that too, without sufficient guards. The affair calls for urgent investigation.

OUR FOOD PROBLEM

(By P. M. PATHAK)

Marshalling facts and figures, the writer in this article examines the food situation of the country taking into account the efforts made by the Government with their possible results. He makes a number of suggestions and, having examined their adequacy, comes to the conclusion that the prospects for imports being dismal, the only alternative left is to increase our foodgrains production. A reference is made to the Food Grains Policy Committee and the difficult tasks before it. All Government efforts should be concentrated in this direction. Food situation of Bombay is also examined.

The annual deficit of the Bombay Province in respect of cereals and pulses was estimated at about 6 lakh tons, and the short range plans of the Government were expected to result in an increase in the yield in the near future, i.e., within five years to the extent of three lakh tons annually The Government should arrange for distribution of better seeds, supply of manure, special encouragement for the cultivation of waste lands and improved methods of cultivation. Particular attention should be given to improving the irrigation facilities in the province and schemes relating to major irrigation works should be taken in hand, while minor irrigation work, such as repairs of tanks, sinking wells, should receive immediate attention. There is need for getting mechanical implements for ploughing, consolidation of holdings and encouraging co-operative farming, dissemination of agricultural knowledge to cultivators through trained graduates and setting up of advisory committees in the districts and talukas for taking a continued interests in the activities connected with regard to the Grow More Food Campaign.

Grow More Food Campaign

Up to the 15th January, 1947, on account of the Grow More Food schemes, the Government of India had to encur total loans of Rs. 650.34 lakhs and grants of Rs. 895.74 lakhs. Though much of the increase in yield thus achieved has been permanent, the total outlay in comparison with the amounts spent on imports is modest enough. During a critical six year period there has been an over-all increase of 3.244 million tons.

At a recent conference of Food Ministers, the decision was taken in favour of the 'status quo' on the plea that any increases sanctioned now would give an impetus to the inflationary spiral. It is a fact that dissatisfaction with the prices now being paid has impeded procurement. But the cultivators would have gladly accepted consumers' goods.

During the year 1946-47 an All-India yield of 8,922,000 tons of wheat is expected according to the third wheat forecast issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. This records a decrease of one per cent compared with 1945-46. It is feared that the actual yield this year may be well below the corresponding figure for last year which was the lowest on record since 1931-32.

Dismal Outlook Of Imports

A recent survey of world food prospects by the U.N.O. Food and Agricultural Organization discloses that the over-all exportable international surplus of food falls short of the total demand of the deficit countries. The discussions at the Paris Cereals Conference threw enough light on the handicaps that India has to face in respect of allocation and price. It is difficult to expect that the conscience of the profiteering countries will be sirred and they will deal generously the needy nations. We shall be inviting disappointment, if we were to look to increased supplies from outside for tiding over the impending crisis.

Even in respect of supplies from Pakistan, new uncertainties have been developed. Sind has banned the export of wheat product into India, though of wheat product into India, though these were included into commitments, mutually agreed to. Again the problem of refugees has surpassed all estimates beyond doubt. It has raised quite a new issue which is not an easy one. It would be prudent for India to bear the possibilities in mind and apply new vigour to the task of increasing the internal output.

Task Before Food Grains Policy Committee

A few days back Dr. Rajendra Prasad emphasised that food scarcity was a world problem and said that India's salvation lay in securing self-sufficiency in food for each area. This is exactly the task before the Food Grains Policy Committee headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas which has started its work. Provincial Governments and State Governments should try to obtain, the maximum produce from the fields to be surrendered to the rationing authorities. The crisis will ease as soon as Kharif crops come into the market. Procurement should be strengthened. Rates paid to the growers should be raised. The real solution of the problem is to make the masses realise their responsibilities. For this an intensive propaganda in the villages is what is required. Dr. Rajendra Prasad had rightly pointed out: "What is needed is subservience of private interests to the interests of the nation."

Anxiety will not disappear even after December. The food problem will remain serious for at least two years [t!] the war devastated countries can again collect rich harvests.

Development Of Food Resources

The Food Department of the Central Government undertook planning and development of about 40 food industries. Five panels were to consider them. Panel I was to deal with edible oils, butter, milk powder, milk products, cheese, icecream and margarin. Panel II with baking products, breakfast foods biscuits, cornflour, baking powder, etc. Panel III with bear wines, spirits, malt, food yeast, aerated and mineral waters. Panel IV with sugar and sugar products, boiled sweets, chocolate, cocoa powder, and starch, and Panel V will with miscellaneous industries such as canned meat, meat by products, canned foods other than fruits, mustard, shark liver oil, etc. There is need for developing these so as to help the problem of food in the country.

Distribution

At present, the available foodgrains are distributed by (a) rationing, covering at least 6 crores of people, (b) controlled distribution covering 10 crores of people in areas in which strict per capital rationing is not administratively feasible and (c) reduction and redistribution of rations as regards the proportions in which rice, wheat etc. are made available. At the end of 1946, 150 million people came under either rationing or controlled distribution as compared with two million people rationed in March 1943. About 650,000 tons per month were distributed from Government sources or through Government agencies during the first nine months of 1946. By the end of October, 1946, the number of rationed towns had increased to 771 towns and many rural areas.

Short Term Plan

The Food Member revealed at the end of 1946 that the Government of India had a short term plan aiming at an increased production of at least 4 million tons by 1952, an increase which was adequate to meet the requirements at the present slab of consumption. The target proposed is quite modest and entails the addition of only a maund per acre to the yield, but the method to be employed for reaching it are conventioned, i.e., irrigation, seeds, manures, etc. The idea of subsiding these are quite sensible. But the efforts will be judged by the results alone. The application of artificial fertilisers is known as the only possible method of increasing food production in any substantial degree in the short run. Cut in rations, eating less and starvation are the methods to conserve food.

Procurement

The Provincial Governments must make intensive efforts to tighten up their procurement machinery to mobilise fully the internal food resources in their fight against scarcity. The storage facilities are bound to prove a very useful factor. The Central Government must bring pressure on the Provincial Governments to tighten up their system of procurement to secure the fullest possible mobilization of the country's internal food resources. In August 1946, a resolution was passed by the Food Ministers' Conference that the time had come when procurement of foodgrains should should be by Government monopoly through a system of compulsory levy whenever possible.

Problem Of Scientific Storage

With the introduction of rationing towards the closing months in 1944, there arose the need of an effective procurement programme. This gave rise to the problem of scientific storage. In November in that year, a plan was announced for the construction of storage facilities with a capacity of about 140,000 tons. Later on the target was increased and the actual storage capacity available made an impressive totl of some 2,545,000 tons built together by the Central, Provincial and State Governments The Central Government had built storage accommodation for some 195,000 tons, the Provincial Governments for 12,00,000 tons and the States for another 11,50,000 tons. This is an addition to the storage capacity of about 77,00,000 tons which was leased from the trade to whom help was given in providing materials, improved designs and technical supervision. There is need for strengthening the storage facilities as far as possible. This seems quite sound, but at present, there are no large amount of foodgrains available in the country either by imports or by procurement. The country lives from hand to mouth. Storage facilities will prove useful when India has enough to eat and t osnare. The plan is commendable no doubt, for the future.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 17, (U.P.A.): The colonial powers, led by Britain the United States, France and the Netherlands, today defeated, 19 to 12, the Soviet attempt, strongly backed by the Arab States, to permit non-self-government territories to participate in the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East without first obtaining the consent of their governing powers.....

* * *

"I do not think any one either in Pakistan or Hindustan (SIC) does not want a settlement, and it would be bad, indeed if no agreement is reached."

—Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy at Karachi.

We agree.

* * *

In a statement to British Labour M. P. visitors Generalissimo Stalin is reported to have said that "economic collaboration (between Eastern Europe and the West) would chase away the phantom of war."

For the present, however, the phantom of war has well and squarely chased away economic collaboration between Eastern Europe and the West.

* * *

According to a London message, figures at last week's meeting of the Arab League Council in the Lebanon revealed that combined Arab forces ready for "military action" totalled about 230,000 men.

But the world need not worry. There is no cause for any anxiety. The combined forces, on the other hand, of democracy, justice, morality and humanity are simply overwhelming.

* * *

Apropos of the possibility of Palestine partition not securing the required two-thirds majority in the U.N. Assembly, it is reported, according to Reuter, that one Latin American delegate, when discussing the question with a United States delegate was told: "You must act according to your conscience."

It is to be hoped that the Latin American delegate appreciated the confession underlying the conferment of freedom of voting.

* * *

In addition to United States reluctance to influence the voting "another significant factor," says Reuter, "is that although Russia supports partition, Yugo-Slavia favours bi-national federalism."

That is, the Soviet Union has already accorded Yugo-Slavia freedom to act more or less according to conscience.

* * *

The Four Power Conference on the future of the Italian colonies has decided, we learn, to form a Commission of Investigation...."

Which, we have no doubt, will not fail to achieve and contribute yet another deadlock.

* * *

WASHINGTON: The Board of Managers of the District of Columbia Amateur Athletic Union has agreed to allow Negroes to compete with White athletes in track and field events and in amateur boxing here.

—U. P. A.

Wonderful, wonderful.

"NO COMMUNAL MINDED GOVT."

Samaldas Gandhi's Assurance To Kathiawar Muslims

RAJKOT, Oct. 19. (A.P.I.): Mr. Samaldas Gandhi head of the Junagadh Provisional Government, explained yesterday to presamen the future policy of his Government. He asked the princes to remove the misgivings from their minds about the Provisional Government, and assured the Muslims of Kathiawar, several of whom did not favour Junagadh's accession to Pakistan, that his Government was not communal-minded and would equally serve the Muslims if they were subjected to any sort of injustice.

Mr. Gandhi explained at length the technique to be adopted by his Government. The fight over the issue was, unlike the civil disobedience movement not to be demonstrative in actions.

Mr. N. M. Buch, Regional Commissioner, held a press conference this morning to introduce to the press Brig Gurudayalsingh commanding forces in Kathiawar. There was a free and frank discussion to get the background of the events happening here. Brig. Gurudayalsingh suggested a plan of co-operative working between the military, which was to serve the people and the Press.

Colonel Himmatsinhji, Political liaison officer visited Jafarabad and the adjoining territory and returned here. His Headquarters have been shifted to Rajkot from Porbandar.

TO STOP EXODUS OF HINDUS FROM SIND

KARACHHI, Oct. 18. (U.P.I.): The exodus of Hindus from Sind can be stopped within 48 hours if one sincerly wants them to stay here and honestly discharges the responsibility to them, says Pir Ali Muhammad Rashid Nationalist Muslim in the course of a statement to the press.

Mr. Rashid suggests a five-fold programme:— (1) Convince the Minorities that the country will be governed democratically. They shall share power and straightway give them representation in the Cabinet; (2) Withdraw all such officers as have failed to win confidence of the Minorities. (3) Fix Hindu ratio in the services of every taluka district department and branch of the administration and tackle it on the basis of national emergency allowing no supersession, victimization or humiliation of the Minorities (4) Setting up of magisterial benches of citizens to deal with cases of house trespass, jailing culprits on the spot, rounding up bad characters within the fixed period stopping all searches and (5) hurry persuade the people to return to their homes.

Shinwell Prescribes Socialism For Britain

No Fear Of Tory Opposition He Assures

STAFFORD, (ENGLAND), October 19 (Reuter).—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, newly appointed British War Minister and Chairman of the Labour Party National Executive, warned in a speech here today that only "the application of Socialist principles" could help Britain to escape from her present trials.

The former Fuel Minister, who lost his seat in the Cabinet when the British Government was reconstructed earlier this month, said: "We must not allow ourselves to be diverted from a Socialist policy because of Tory opposition. It is becoming increasingly clear that only by the application of Socialist principles can we escape from our present trials.

"The choice before us is whether we are to pursue a vigorous Socialist policy which is based on our conviction that this is essential in the interests of the general body of workers—whether they are working for wages or salaries—or knuckle down to the threats and intimidations of those elements in society who are against us and who seek our destruction."

"If we show the slightest sign of weakness," continued Mr. Shinwell "not only will the Labour Party suffer a severe setback but the wages and conditions of the workers which having regard to circumstances are far better than ever they have been will be seriously impaired."

EQUITY & SOCIAL JUSTICE

Socialist policy, he declared, meant not "striving after an equality which is beyond our present reach but demanding in all our affairs equity and social justice and nothing short of that will satisfy us."

"FRANKLY DISTURBED"

Saying he was "frankly disturbed" about the turn of events in Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shinwell added:

"It is doubtful whether many nations survive another war in which weapons more deadly than anything we have ever known will be used. In this matter, there is far too much complacency among the workers. I am convinced that the people of this country with few exceptions want no more war either with Russia or any other nation. If that is so, we must from now on make determined stand against these tendencies which, if not suppressed, will eventually make war inevitable."

Arabs' Case For Palestine Can't Be Bartered For Dollars

Leader's Plea At U.N. Committee: Jewish Leader Stresses Partition

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (Reuter).—Jamal Husseini, leader of the Arab Higher Commission Delegation, told the Palestine Committee of the United Nations last night that Palestine Arabs would never give way under pressure to part with any portion of the country.

"We know that sword of the United States, placed the other day in the scales, can easily chop off the last Arab head in Palestine," he said. "But we are confident the American people will see that it is not in their interests to enforce partition.

ARAB FREEDOM ABOVE DOLLARS

In a long refutation of various points made by the Jewish spokesmen, Jamal Husseini made numerous historical references to attempt to prove that Central European Jews were mostly descended from Khazar Mongolian Tribes, and not from the Original Bracilites.

Dealing with Zionist claims of having bestowed many economic benefits on Palestine, Husseini said it had been proved by agricultural experts that nearly all Jewish settlements were run at a loss, and had to be subsidized.

"But the question for us is not merely one of bread and butter. It is one of much higher, nobler issues. It is with our liberties, our freedom and national existence that we are concerned These cannot be measured by or bartered for, dollars", he said.

NO CHANCE FOR JEWISH STATE TO SURVIVE

"Where is the logic in depriving Arabs of self-determination for a quarter of a century in order artificially to create a minority, and then turn around and claim for that minority the right of self-determination?

"This is a travesty of Law and Equity and an indelible stain on the United Nations' Charter."

He warned that "with the prevalent antagonism of 70,000,000 Arabs, and hundreds of millions in the Orient who support the Arab cause, a small Jewish State in the heart of this Arab world can have no chance of survival. It would be a running sore which would continue adversely to affect the international relations of many countries in the Middle East."

GRAND MUFTI'S SINCERITY & SACRIFICE

Jamal Husseini emphatically denied the Jewish assertion that the Mufti Haj Amin El Husseini helped in systematic extermination of Jews in Germany

"The Grand Mufti is an Arab leader of great fame. He earned his great name because of sincerity and sacrifice for the national cause.

The people of Palestine always look to him with great reverence and turn to him for inspiration" he said.

JEWISH CASE

The next speaker, Dr. Chaim Weizmann veteran Jewish leader rejected the suggestion of a Binational State of Arabs and Jews in Palestine, and said only partition promised finality.

Explaining that the Jews could never accept Minority status, he said partition and Jewish Statehood was the "only possible condition for the future Government of Palestine" He added that when the Jewish people was secure in its independence, the "traditional British Jewish friendship will once again become evident and the present tension will vanish as a passing nightmare

The great services which Britain rendered in helping to lay the foundations of Jewish independence will be remembered with appreciation while the sordid consequences of the White Paper (of 1939) pass into forgotten history."

With his statement, the Committee ended its general debate and adjourned until either Monday or Tuesday next when it will consider resolutions submitted to it

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Coffee Goes Black

Sir,—The noon reading of the mercury barometer and that of the Black Market items run quite parallel in these days. Recently, I was obliged to go without my usual quota of 2 lbs. of freshly ground coffee. As I questioned the dealer, he had sorry news for me and to the coffee drinking public.

The cause of the present shortage of coffee for the first time was brought about after the publication of the news on the 30th July 1947, that the Indian Coffee Board which met under the presidentship of Sir Datar Singh recommended to the Government of India an increase of Rs. 28 per cwt. of coffee seeds, and also decided to levy an excise duty of two annas per pound.

Evidently expecting the above recommendation to be sanctioned by the Government of India, there is a scramble to hoard up stocks right from one end to the other. In Bombay stocks are available, but only at the black market rates. The retailers just cannot afford to pay to the merchant higher prices as the control over the powdered coffee is still in force.

I am at a loss to comprehend the increase in the prices recommended and the present make-believe shoratge. For, during the war large supplies were consumed by the Defence Services and the price of the raw coffee was fixed to treble the pre-war prices. During the war period inspite of the large military consumption there was never any shortage. Now, in addition to the above military stock available to the general public, huge stock of military surplus of coffee was disposed of practically for a song.

I am inclined to believe that there is something radically wrong with the composition of the members of the Board. It's high time Government made a thorough inquiry. If vested interests are allowed to drift in the direction which please them, what is going to be the state of the public? As such post-war increase in prices in our primary needs and in addition the sales tax and the town tax, food ration barely enough for a couple of days, 10 yds. of rations cloth for 12 months (just imagine) further increase of 6 annas per yard increase in rent, housing condition in a worst confounded state of affairs, etc. has made the middleman's and worker's life a living hell. How long are we to listen to bold and dashing speeches and statements full of discrepancies and distorting of facts? I suppose this is democracy in action! But how long are we to endure the mounting misery? —Yours, etc.

ANDY D'SOUZA.

The Hyderabad State Struggle

Sir:— The Hyderabad State organisations have appealed for help as the brunt of the suffering has fallen on the population in the Hyderabad State to an extent which it is difficult for words to express adequately.

The immediate need is the work of relief of the sufferers The Hyderabad State Andhra Sabha, and the Central Relief Committee and other bodies have appealed for funds and it is up to the citizens of Bombay and elsewhere to help. It is the duty of the Dominion of India to extricate Hyderabad people from the plight into which they have been thrown by the State authorities, bent upon clinging to the last to their so called "Independence" at the cost of the liberty of the subjects —Yours etc.

BOMBAY N. C. NARSINHA ACHARYA

R

For selling Rice Sort II as Rice Sort I; for discrepancies in the stock of gur and for other irregularities, M/s. Premji Lakhamshi & Co., Proprietors, Ration Shop No. 145, Durgadevi Road, Bombay, have been ordered a forfeiture of Rs. 200/- out of their deposit of Rs. 250/- with the Government.

M/s. Pasu Malsi & Co., Proprietors, Ration Shop No. 439, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay, has been ordered a forfeiture of Rs. 100/- out of their deposit of Rs. 250/- with the Government, for issuing unwholesome wheatflour to a customer.

For failure to display price list of ice, Ramkhilawan Ramowtar, Gamdevi Temple, Bombay, has been convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25/- or, to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment in default.

INTERNATIONAL POWER POLITICS & NEW COMINTERN

BY: 'OBSERVATEUR'

Ironically enough, Moscow's manoeuvre of establishment of the socalled Belgrade 'Information Bureau' is already having had the effect of facilitating plans of the "Truman doctrine' and 'Marshall plan' The republican-dominated U. S. Congress would now be in a mood to vote in billions and back up the Truman-Marshall tandem to save the world for U. S. economic empire of their dreams.

PLANNED MARKETS

The full story of the Marshall plan as now widely known shows that it was born in the imaginative rhetorical flight of Marshall who had to obtain the President's permission AFTER he made his speech at Harvard. But the hungry French and even the British led by the too optimistic Ernie Bevin grasped at this straw of a plan. Vandenberg Snyder and the Republican BLOC generally backed out of any plan that extend unremunerative relief to the Europeans. The Marshall bluff had, however, to be sustained although the plan was not clearly inspired by purely altruistic motives.

But the Russian opposition to the plan recommended it to the American reactionaries and the more realistic amongst them realized its potentialities for maintaining apparent American prosperity and hegemony at the expense of global mass misery. One of the implications of the Marshall plan is blocking of partial industrialization of the Balkan countries and Czechoslovakia and Poland replacing former industrialized Germany and exchanging machine goods with the backward agricultural Balkans. Any scheme in which the Central and Eastern European countries repair their losses and rehabilitate themselves into countries with a balanced economy must block U.S. economic expansion and control of European markets andth us menace its artificial prosperity and full employment.

MOSCOW'S STRATEGY

Moscow's manoeuvre with the setting up of the so-called Comintern is just counter-bluff which makes no difference to the existing setup and balance of power in power politics. For one thing, the present leaders of Soviet Russia have long abandoned the old programme of establishing communism throughout the world. The exile and tragic martyrdom, the purge that weakened the Red Army and actually created a crisis for a time and the postwar Soviet Russian developments clearly prove that the men of Kremlin are much too seasoned men affairs and realists to relapse into what their picturesque jargon describes a docrinal infantalism from which some of the Communist parties in different countries are suffring. Finland of Kunnjeon, symbolises Kremlin's disillusion..

Even if the Comintern were revived and charged with the task of bolshevization, it must fail and Moscow knows it. But, apparently, Moscow calculates on intensiying panic in the United States of America and other countries where public opinion would be roused against the reactionary cliques that have captured power and have been exploiting mass misery following the war's devastation. But it is not the Russians with their Communist ideology but progressives and men of goodwill who are actively opposing the policies that are driving the Russians to set up their Comintern. It is these forces, not Communist agents who in many countries including ours, are behaving like comedians and have lost all influence which will finally defeat the reactionaries.

ANGLO-SOVIET ENTENTE

It is possible Communist propaganda, broadcast not by the Moscow HERRENVOLK but the faithful in foreign countries, might try to confound the progressives with 'Social Democratic Saboteurs' We find men who call themselves Communists backing up native fascists and ideas based on racialism in the hope of later winning over the masses of miserable misguided people at present under the influence of the reactionary forces. They are evidently making the mistake—at least in this country that the Communists made in Germany when they tried to use Hitler to destroy Social Democracy.

Great Britain today is falling back on the sterling BLOC and trying to regain her economic independence and balance. An Anglo-Soviet economic understanding is not excluded. This means isolation of U. S. and long-range effect on American economy. It means also dislocation of the Truman-Marshall plans. The 1948 American election will decide the issue and since American difficulties and involments are increasing while the dark shadow of impending depression hangs on the horizon, the chances are that the reactionries may not be always there.

Renaissance In Agriculture

Sonusing Patil Describes Steps In The Agricultural Ladder

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Saturday.

The passing of the bill for the prevention of fragmentation and for the consolidation of agricultural holdings is the first step in what Mr. Sonusing Dhansing Patil, a member of the Legislative Council described as a renaissance in agriculture.

Mr. Sonusing Patil, in the course of his speech supporting the bill in the Council on Saturday indicated what he described as rungs on the agricultural ladder. This ladder has to be climbed if at all the standard of living of the masses is to be raised. The first step of the ladder, according to Mr. Patil, is tenancy reform. A great step in this direction has already been taken by the Government of Bombay. Under the tenancy legislation adopted last year the tenant is assured of a measure of permanence and security. This, of course, applies to tenants in the ryotwari tracts, the various Inam tenures have yet to be abolished and assimilated to the common pattern. This step is not as yet in sight and presumably will take quite some time to be accomplished.

The second step in the ladder, according to Mr. Patil, is a reform of the system of assessment. According to many agricultural economists the present revenue system is both unsound and inequitable. Its place will have to be taken by some system of graduated taxation as in the case of income tax.

JOINT FARMING.

The ultimate goal of agricultural reform is joint farming. Joint farming can be either compulsory or cooperative. In either case, as Mr. Patil stated, consolidation of holdings is the first step to joint farming. He pointed out how in certain areas land had been divided to such a ridiculous extent that each piece seemed like a pocket handkerchief. This bill puts and end to the era to the reckless splitting up of land.

Considering the undoubtedly beneficial effects of consolidation Government could very well push on with the scheme with more vigour. Mr. Morarji Desai, in his Council speech also renewed the assurances that he had already given that coercion or police methods would not be used and that every step would be taken in due consultation with all parties concerned. It does seem strange to imply that the implementation of a measure adopting with the overwhelming support of a democratically elected legislature the acceleration of the will of the representatives of the people, can be called coercion. Considering the support that the measure received in both the houses of legislature, Government would be well advised to start off with the scheme at the earliest possible moment. Its very success will be its propaganda and will eliminate opposition. Therefore, Government can afford to be bold in experimenting in this direction

WHY KOLHAPUR TALKS FAILED

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 19, (A.P.I.): The Kolhapur Durbar, in a press note issued this evening giving reasons for the failure of talks between the Praja Parishad and the Durbar say that the Maharaj of Kolhapur expressed his decision to introduce responsible Government in the State, subject to certain reserved powers. While accepting the Ruler's prerogatives and privileges and civil list, the Parishad rejected as reserved powers the subjects of Army Relations with States, Central Alienations and minority rights.

The press note adds that if the Praja Parishad hd ccepted the reservtions, the Ruler was willing to consider favourably the proposal for an elected constituent assembly provided due representation was secured for minorities such as the Harijans Lingayats and Muslims. The representa- attend a round table conference as tives of the Praja Parishad refused to suggested by other parties.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 18 (API): It is understood that Nawab Yusuf Yar Jung Bahadur has been appointed Nizam's Agent in Berar in place of Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung Bahadur. The appointment, has been notified to the States Department of the Government of India. The new Agent will proceed to Nagpur as soon as a reply is received from Delhi.

STRENGTHEN INDIA GOVT. AND DEFEAT ANARCHY

Socialist Call To Fight Communalism Till It Is Buried Deep

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (API).—The National Executive of the Socialist Party in a resolution released today on the communal situation in the north desires to impress upon every citizen of the Indian Union that his primary duty is to defend the State and to desist from and prevent all such actions as may lead to its weakening or to the creation of lawlessness and disorder.

"If the new State, established after a century of slavery and years of sufferings and sacrifice," says the resolution, "were endangered and its authority undermined, nothing but complete anarchy would result, ending not in the establishment of a Hindu or Sikh Raj, as is fondly hoped by the deluded, but in the mushroom birth of a hundred and one States and Kingdoms, warring among themselves and ultimately plunging the country into another long night of slavery, poverty and decay.

"The desire to stop injustice being done in Pakistan, or to secure redress of injustice already suffered, can never be fulfilled by measures of retaliation. The only way to stop injustice or to secure redress, is so to strengthen the State and make it powerful that its voice might command respect and its policies might have adequate sanction behind them."

The National Executive reminds those Hindu and Sikh citizens of India "who have been misled into comming murder, loot and worse" that the Muslims of India are as much citizens of the country as they and have equal rights and privileges with them. "India", the resolution adds, "is not only of the Hindus or of the Sikhs, but equally of the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsis and the others. Everyone who accepts Indian citizenship is entitled to the protection of the State and to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges with all other citizens. Those Muslims who are found guilty of disloyalty or treason must of course be severely punished and those whose loyalty is under suspicion due to their past conduct, may be watcheed and denied access to positions from where they might harm the nation. But the great mass of our Muslim countrymen who have professed their loyalty to India and have disowned the mischievous two-nation theory must be treated by the other communities without any discrimination."

The Executive warns the people, particularly the toiling and exploited people, that the slogan of Hindu or Sikh Raj is a slogan of reaction and a call to anarchy. "Therefore", the resolution says, "if the people have to march forward to their social objectives and achieve freedom from economic exploitation and social injustice they must beware of communalism and must fight till it is buried deep."

The National Executive calls upon the youth of the country and working men of the city and village to rise and destroy the danger and clear the path to their appointed destiny—a Democratic and Socialist India.

"SUCH MARTYRS WILL BE SAVIOURS OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY"

Gandhiji's Advice To "Nationalist" Muslim To Return To Jullunder "Even If He Is To Be Cut To Pieces By His Erstwhile Friends"

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 19. (A.P.I.): Under the caption "a bitter letter" Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's 'Harijan":—

A Muslim friend writes:—

"I am a Muslim of Nationalist views. Throughout my life, if I may be allowed to call my 21 years' existence so, I have never been able to think myself in terms of Hindu or Muslim however hard my elder brother, father and our relatives tried to make me do so. Naturally, the Islamia College Jullunder, would not admit me as I was a "quisling" to my community.

"My father with my other relations left Jullunder in April but I did not accompany them because East Punjab, and more so India, was equally my country as it was for my friends of the other creed. But the brutal happenings of August have disappointed me beyond words Even those boys, who had organised processions with me in January 1946 when Indian National Army people were being tried, wanted to have my life. After all for them I was a Muslim, by killing whom they could get applause from members of their own community. So I had to run for my life to Delhi where I thought that such treatment cannot be meted out to those who believed in united India rather than in Pakistan. But it is worse here Even my friends with whom I am putting up look towards me with suspicious eyes.

IN A DILEMMA

"Now tell me my dear Apostle of Liberty and equality, whether I should go back to parents in Western Pakistan to be there but throughout my life and against my conscience or I should stay in India as a hostage whose life is always sought for against crimes committed by his unhuman co-religionists".

I have condensed the foregoing but little. The bitterness has not been touched. Assuming that the letter is accurate, there is ample excuse for bitterness. A person's worth is however, tested under most adverse circumstances Fair weather friends are many. They are worthless, "a friend in need is a friend indeed". Have not persons belonging to the same faith, fought against one another exactly as Hindus and Muslims are doing now? What was to be expected of ordinary human beings after uninterrupted preaching of the hymn of hate all these long years?

NATIONALISM ON TEST.

If the correspondent will justify his Nationalism, he must not deny himself at the crucial moment. We must avoid imitation of Judas Iscariot. Hence, I have no hesitation in advising the correspondent to return to his home in Jullunder even if he is to be cut to pieces by his erstwhile friends. Such martyrs will be saviours of Hindu-Muslim unity. If he proves as good as his word, I prophesy that his parents will receive him with open arms. Is it not the lot of us mortals that the innocent suffer for the guilty? It is as well that they do. The world is the richer and better for the sufferings of the innocent. I need not be an "Apostle of Liberty and Equality" to reiterate this plain truth.

Conserve Your Energies To Build New State

JAWAHARLAL APPEALS FOR PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION TO FACE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

LUCKNOW Oct. 19. (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the U.P. Peace Conference in Lucknow to-day appealed to Indians to realise their great responsibilities as free people and offer their wholehearted cooperation to the Government to deal successfully with the many difficult problems facing the country.

During the past 27 years of our political struggle, said Pandit Nehru, our mind had been clear and our political aim had been the establishment of a free and democrtic state. That goal had been achieved to a great extent, but with its achievement, new problems had arisen. He had noped for the dawn of a New Age after August 15, but on account of a series of unfortunate happenings we found ourselves in a "dense forest", and if a determined effort was not made to cross it, they would remain where they were.

Pandit Nehru said that the United Provinces had always played an important role in the life of the Indian nation. It had a special position in the political and cultural life of the country. Generally the political destiny of India had been decided in U.P. and the ideas that had emanated from this province had influenced the whole country. He was glad that a large number of people were aware of their responsibilities, and were making earnest attempts for the solution of the great and difficult problems.

He declared: Peace cannot be maintained by mere military and police force. People's co-operation with the administration is vital for maintaining tranquility.

Recent happenings in the country have caused a good deal of damage. Frightful things have happened and they have pained us.

We are doing our best to meet the situation. Observers have been surprised at the manner with which the India Government have faced the situation and controlled it within such a short time. If the situation in the Eastern Punjab and Delhi, he said "can be brought under control by us, we can also surmount the greater dangers ahead of us. We have to work with courage and determination but not provoked by others' actions. We have to conserve our energies to build up the New State".

GIGANTIC PROBLEM OF RE-SETTLING REFUGEES.

The Prime Minister said that the disturbances in the country, particularly in the Punjab, had resulted in destruction of life and property and he warned the people to prepare themselves for greater dangers ahead. He said "starvation and epidemic as the aftermath of terrible riots in the devastated Punjab were facing the population. The gigantic problem of assisting and rehabilitating the uprooted humanity of the Punjab was facing us to-day. Lakhs of people were trudging their way across the border to find heaven. Food and cloth had to be arranged for them. The Government was making every effort to give relief to these people. There had been complaints but those who had the experience of relief work in foreign countries had expressed surprise that relief had been organised successfully and on such a large scale.

SOCIAL JUSTICE TO ALL.

Pandit Nehru said that it was necessary to make our ideas clear about the revolution for which we were struggling to-day. The revolution could only be achieved by the establishment of a democratic Socialist State which ensured social justice to all.

Golden Opportunity For Hindu-Muslim Fraternisation

Pakistan Minister On Coincidence Of Bakr-Id And Dusserah

KARACHI, Oct. 19, (A.P.I.): The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman Minister for Interior has issued the following appeal for peace to the citizens of Pakistan in connection with the forthcoming festicals Bakr-Id and Dussehra.

"We will be celebrating our first Bakr-id on October 25 after the birth of Pakistan. This will add special significance to the observance of this historic festival by us Pakistan is the product of self-sacrifice and service in a great cause on the part of hundred million followers of Islam of this sub-continent. We should, therefore, remember this fact when we assemble for prayers on this auspicious day.

God in His infinite mercy has given us our Quaid-I-Azam who has led us to our cherished goal and who will no doubt pull us out of the encircling gloom.

Peace in Pakistan has to be preserved at all costs and therefore I appeal to my Muslim brethern that they should desist from any act which might create trouble or disorders on the occasion of the forth coming Bakr-Id. Our festival will coincide with an important festival of the Hindus, namely, the Dussehra. Does this not, therefore, provide us, both Hindus and Muslims, with a golden opportunity for extending to each other due friendliness and tolerance? In doing so, the Hindus and Muslims of Pakistan will be setting a fine example of communal harmony to others.

MR. S. V. PALEKAR DEAD

KARWAR, Oct. 18. (A.P.I.): Mr. S. V. Palekar, President, Maharashtra Samiti, Karwar died here last night. Mr Palekar was an Advocate of the Bombay High Court and was for some time a Professor at the Government Law College, Bombay.

CUT OUT R AND KEEP

REVISED RATION QUANTUM

Foodgrains ration quantum for the week from October 19 to October 25, 1947, remains the same as that in the last week, viz.:—

	Total Cereal Ration Per Week	Per Adult (2 Foodgrains Units).	Per Child (1 Foodgrains Unit).	Per Heavy Manual Labourer's supplementary Ration card of one Unit.
Total Cereal Ration Per Week	3 1/8 seers	1 9/16 seers	1 seer	
Maximum available in Rice	3/4 seer	3/8 seer	1/4 seer	
Of which (a) Maximum Available in Rice Sort I	3/4 seer	3/8 seer	1/4 seer	
(b) Maximum available in Rice Sort II.	3/8 seer	3/16 seer	1/8 seer	
Maximum available in Wheat*	1 1/2 seers	3/4 seer	1/4 seer	
of which— (a) Maximum available in Wheatgrain	3/4 seer	3/8 seer	nil	
(b) Maximum available in Wheatflour.	1 1/2 seers	3/4 seer	1/4 seer	
Maximum available in Milo	1 seer	1/2 seer	1/2 seer	
Maximum available in Local Jowar (if still available in the Ration Shops)	1/4 seer	1/8 seer	nil	
Maximum available in combination of Rice, Wheat, Milo and Jowar	1 7/8 seers	1 7/16 seer	—	
Maximum available in Maize	1/4 seer	1/8 seer	nil	

* 1 Bombay seer of wheat is equivalent to 1½ lbs or 24 ozs of wheatflour.

1 seer of wheat ration is equivalent to one unit of Bread

1 Unit of Bread is equivalent to 28 ozs of Bread

Bread Tickets are not issued against fractions of seers of wheat ration

N.B.:—The concession of allowing a Bread Ticket of one unit against a child ration card against surrender of all the cereals will continue.

Nariman On Junagadh Provisional Govt.

Start Satyagraha Movement For Responsible Govt.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Bombay, has issued the following further statement about Junagadh:

"Mr. K. M. Munshi makes a futile attempt through the press to establish an untenable proposition that the Provisional or Parallel Government of Junagadh, or any provisional Government formed under similar circumstances can be defined as the legal or constitutional institution. The first fundamental essential of a duly constituted Government is that it must have the sanction of a legally constituted parliament or legislature. In the case of a subject country, as uptil recently India, it may be a foreign parliament, the legal proposition enunciated by Mr. Munshi that a mere resolution at a public meeting approving the formation of a Government, can give that Government the same constitutional status is an unheard of proposition. However, in time of war when the territory is under the actual occupation of an enemy, the then existing and functioning legal Government can be shifted beyond the original jurisdiction and that original Government can continue to function from abroad, such as the provisional Burmese Government during the Japanese occupation functioning at Simla and retransferred to Burma on re-occupation. That constitutional position is well recognised in International Law, but that bears no comparison or simile to the present so called Provisional Government of Junagadh because even that temporary Provisional Government of Burma was recognised by the then Government of India and was formed either under a statutory provision or at least by government notification or resolution.

RIGHT TO REVOLT

Nobody disputes the right of the people, whether of Indian States or any other State, to revolt against the ruler or the State to assert democratic rights or for establishing a Responsible Government. That is an inherent fundamental undisputed political right without being conferred by any constitution or law, but, except Mr. Munshi, perhaps no lawyer or even a layman, has so far ever tried to defend it as a legal or constitutional procedure.' The Indian National Congress itself formed a parallel Government in the course of its struggle against foreign domination and cheerfully suffered the consequences of admitted illegal and unconstitutional acts, but that Government, parallel or provisional, must have the courage to function within the borders of the hostile territory, as the Congress never established a parallel Government at Rangoon or Bangkok, but carried on the struggle within the boundaries of India, no matter whatever the consequences.

A Provisional or parallel Government to assert a political right, except in times of war and with regard to a territory under enemy occupation, always functions within the territorial limits of the offending State because the object is to embarrass and create administrative obstacles and difficulties to the autocratic rulers. That is actually happening today and the States subjects fighting for their rights are boldly facing the music and the storm within the territorial limits of their respective states, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Kashmir and even other smaller states. They do not start their struggle with what amounts to penal acts by taking forcible possession of the private palaces and properties of those states situated in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, or anywhere outside those states.

Though in name it is a Provisional government of Junagadh, in reality and in effect it is a parallel Government to the Indian Union Government of New Delhi, because it is the admitted function of that Government to declare war or negotiate peacefully either with Pakistan or with the offending State of Junagadh and whilst the States Department of the Indian Government is actually attempting to solve that issue, the so-called Provisional Government of Junagadh assumes the important functions of the Government of India and declares a violent war, though so far only wordy, on Junagadh, which is still at peace with India. Hitherto not a single law or regulation or notification of Junagadh is violated or broken by the so called parallel Government whereas there is defiance at every stage of the authority either of the Indian Government or Bombay Government or even the State of Rajkot.

JAM SAHEB

The repeated warnings and appeals of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal not to cause embarassment by taking law into their hands, and to trust the Government to do the right and the needful, have so far gone unheeded.

But the limit is reached when the Jam Saheb poses as a patron, guide, philosopher and friend of that provisional Government so that the President not finding any better adviser, goes to his State to seek his advice and guidance. Here he poses as the champion of the rights of the people of Junagadh whereas within his State he cannot tolerate even a fair criticism of his administratvei measures and the obsolete and hated section, 124-A, Sedition, s still actively operating as a convenient weapon of oppression to put down freedom of speech and expression.

Instead of indulging in these empty fire works and noisy demonstration that are spent as blank shots without touching the real target, w may still appeal to the organisers even though it may fall on deaf ears, to accept rather bitter but more efficacious prescription o that veteran and balanced statesman-lawyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, than prefer the more accommodating and palatable, but less beneficial, remedy suggested by Mr. Munshi.

It would be much better, if, taking advantage of this general awakening amongst the Kathiawar State subjects, a more systematic and well-organised agitation is started in the recognised and tried method of Satyagraha, for establishing responsible democratic self-governments in all the Kathiawar States, including Junagadh and Jamnagar. The inspiring recent examples of Cochin, Travancore, and even Mysore, and several other States, is before them. In such a struggle all the communities o Kathiawar, and all th political parties in India, and we hope the Muslim League will also sympathise and support and it will not have, as at present, a communal tinge. Leave the more intricate and constitutional issues of Junagadh's accession to be settled by the duly constituted authorities of both the States of India and Pakistan. A responsible democratic Government, when established, will naturally transfer all real power in, internal administration to the states people, and with more than 80 per cent of Hindu population in Junagadh State, the beneficial results are obvious. Will the leadership of Kathiawar Prajamandal rise to the occasion? There is 'a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune and success.' Such a human tide seems to be rising today in the political affairs of Kathiawar. Will the leadership take it at the flood by a correct decision at this critical psychological moment? Such a course will also automatically end the present unholy and unnatural alliance between an autocratic Ruler like the Jam Saheb and the democratic institution like the Praja-Mandal; such an undesirable union may serve the present purpose, but in the long run it is bound to lower the status and prestige of the Praja Mandal with the masses, and thus cause permanent harm to that popular organisation.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18 (API): The Government of West Bengal intend to close down during the next few weeks many of the relief centres now maintained in Calcutta, states a Press Note issued today. The Government feel that the time has now come for making a spirited effort to repatriate refugees wherever possible and to rehabilitate those who have no homes to go.

Future Of Kashmir

Shaikh Abdullah Clarifies His Position

(From Our Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, (By Air Mail).

Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla was released on 29th September. The city of Srinagar went mad with the joy over his release.

Sher-i-Kashmir was taken in a military escort to his home at Sowara, about five miles from the city in the early hours of the morning. In the afternoon a royal river procession was taken out in his honour while the whole population of the city closed their business and went to pay homage to their beloved leader on the banks of river Jhelum. The decorations and buntings bear no parallel in Kashmir history. In the evening Sheikh Abdulla while addressing a huge gathering of about one lakh Kashmiris threw light on present political issues facing Kashmir.

Sher-i-Kashmir paid a tribute to Kashmiris for the Hindu-Muslim unity they preserved during his incarceration. He said, "at such a time when brother cuts brother's throat the echo of Hindu-Muslim-unity of Kashmiries is being heard in the plains of India.

THREE ALTERNATIVES.

Referring to the political question Sher-i-Kashmir said, the Kashmir State to-day faces three alternatives. These are:

1. Accession with Pakistan.
2. Accession with Indian Union.
3. To remain independent having friendly relations with both the Dominions.

He continued when we went to jail the idea of Pakistan was imaginary one but now it has come before us as a real thing. India has been divided. My personal opinion with regard to Pakistan was that it cannot solve the Indian political issue. I still hold this view. Notwithstanding Pakistan has come as a reality before us. National Conference shall take up this matter and settle it at its proper time especially when all our colleagues come out of jail. We have got to look into every aspect of this question before we take a final decision. I want to make it clear that this decision of the National Conference shall not be affected either by emotions or by personal friendship. There is no doubt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is my greatest friend and that my respect for Gandhiji is very great. It is also true that Mr. Jinnah made every effort to weaken our freedom movement, but these considerations shall not mar the future prosperity of 40 lakhs of Kashmiri people. The only guiding factor shall be the welfare of our people. Sheikh-Sahib added, if we see that the welfare of Kashmir lies in acceding with Pakistan we shall gladly submit to this decision. Likewise if the prosperity of Kashmir lies in joining Indian Union, we shall have no hesitation to do so."

Sheikh Abdulla appealed to the people to uphold of torch of communal unity at every cost.

Gh. Mohd Sadiq, leader of the Kashmir National Conference, accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal's private Secretary Pt. Dwarka Nath Kachru arrived by air in Srinagar on October 1. They were both given a great ovation from the aerodrome to Mujahid Manzil, the National Conference headquarters. A reception meeting was arranged where Bakshi Gulam Mohd greeted both the leaders. Pt Kachru handed over a letter from Pt. Jawaharlal to Sheikh Mohd Abdulla.

REFUGEES ARRIVE.

The first batch of Kashmiri refugees now lodged in Humayun Tomb, Delhi, has arrived in Srinagar by air. They were brought by a special plane. Pandit Jawahalal Nehru has kept four aeroplanes at the disposal of Kashmir National Conference workers at Delhi. This news was revealed by Pt. Nehru's private Secretary Pt. Kachru at Srinagar. The plane mentioned about was one among these four planes. Other Kashmiris in Delhi whose number is estimated at two hundred will also be brought by air. Measures are also afoot to bring to Delhi Kashmiris staying at present at Simla, etc.

BREAK-DOWN IN KOLHAPUR TALKS

Praja Parishad Central Body To Meet On Nov. 5

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 18, (A.P.I.): The negotiations between the Praja Parishad leaders and the Maharaja of Kolhapur over the constitutional reforms for the State are stated to have broken down.

Today's meeting between the leaders and the Maharaja could not yield any result.

The Working Committee of the Praja Parishad which met tonight has adopted a resolution stating that they could not accept the placing of Military, Foreign Affairs, protection of minorities, appointment of Public Service Commissions, Inamdar and Jagirdar rights and emergency powers as reserved subjects. The Committee have also rejected the idea of Constituent Assembly based on communal proportions and an Interim Government in which the Praja Parishad has not majority.

The Central Body of the Praja Parishad has been summoned to meet on November 5 to consider the whole situation and take action.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18 (API): Lady Mountbatten attended a reception given by the Indian Red Cross Society, this evening to the Royal Canadian Air Force crew who brought 200,000 units of penicillin sent by the Canadian Red Cross Society to the Indian Red Cross. She spoke to the srew individually and expressed keen appreciation of their mission of mercy.

Increase In Price Of Fine Cloth

It Will Benefit Millowners At The Expense Of Poor And Middle Classes

(By H. L. DAWLATJADA)

It is reported that at the last meeting held in Bombay under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Bhabha for fixing the prices and increasing the production of cloth it was suggested that the price of fine count cloth should be increased by annas six per yard. Upto this time there was a rumour that as the coarse count cloth was not paying the millowners were asking for an increase in the selling price of coarse cloth and once it was actually decided to increase it by about 12½% and reduce the price of the fine cloth by 6¼%, but for some reasons the Government of India turned that proposal down and then this clamour from the interested parties went on every now and then, but at no time was there any proposal for the increase of fine cloth prices. How this has been proposed appears to be a mystery. It is well-known that the mills were concentrating on fine cloth at the sacrifice of coarse counts, as it was more paying. If this was the case, by giving this increase will it not be enticing the mills to concentrate more on the fine count and reduce the production of coarse count cloth still further, as the margin of profit will be very high and even the subsidy, which is rumoured to be given, will not compensate it? I will give one example. A dhoti made from 80s warp, 100s weft with 64 reed and 60 picks will weigh 0.76 lb per piece of 8 yards, without taking into account the weight of the double yarn used for the borders, which, by the way, will not be much for small dhoti borders and at the enhanced rate will fetch Rs. 3/- per piece more, which will work out to Rs. 3-15-2 per lb. I do not think that at any time the mills can expect this extra profit per lb. over and above the usual profit which they are already getting and if this extra profit is allowed no mill will like to go in for coarse counts at all.

AN UNNECESSARY BURDEN

I give below a number of different sorts of dhoties from different counts and the extra profit per lb. at this rate of annas per yard allowed and this will show that even by going two counts finer, i.e. from 30s to 32s there will be given this extra amount and there will thus be a direct gain which will be at the lowest Rs. 2-2-0 per lb. I do not know how we can expect any mill to get this go and go in for the coarse cloth with an idea to get a subsidy. All these calculations are based on actual yarn used for a dhoti of 8 yds. and 52" grey and 50/51 bleached stentered widths without taking into consideration the extra double yarn for the borders which for dhoties will be very little.

S. No	Warp Counts	Weft Counts	Reed	Picks	Wt. per piece lbs.	Extra Realisation of profits. Rs. a. p.
1	32	32	44	40	1.41	2 2 0
2	40	40	52	48	1.34	2 4 0
3	40	60	52	48	1.13	2 10 6
4	50	70	56	52	1.02	2 15 1
5	60	60	60	56	1.05	2 13 9
6	60	80	60	56	0.93	3 3 9
7	60	80	60	60	0.95	3 2 6
8	60	80	64	60	1.00	3 0 0
9	80	100	64	60	0.76	3 15 2
10	80	100	72	60	0.84	3 9 2

It will be clear to any sane man that this extra amount proposed to be given will be an unnecessary burden on the consumers, without in any way increasing the production, as the mills will like to get the extra gain instead of getting a subsidy for producing coarse count cloth. Again, it will be seen from 6 & 7 in the above statement that with lower picks the profit is higher per lb. and it will thus give an opportunity to produce cloth with lower picks which will be less lasting. Further, all counts over 30s will get this extra price which will very easily entice the mills to go in for 32 warps and weft and this can be very easily done by them from the existing cottons used for 30s count, which may affect the production a little, but looking to the gain of at least 2-2-0 per lb. they can very easily afford the loss of production and a little higher cost.

POOR AND MIDDLE CLASSES WILL BE HIT

Similarly, a sari of 5 yards and 9 yards will cost Rs. 1-14-0 and Rs. 3-6-0 per piece more, which the consumers at large can ill afford in these hard times. It will be thus seen that this is another way of allowing the mills more profits at the expense of poor consumers. The balance sheets of the companies actually show that in spite of the increased cost of stores etc., and the increased rates of wages the mills are making large profits. Why again a further increase should be given to them is a thing which does not appear to be clear. When the middle classes are overburdened with the high cost of living a proposal to further increase the price of cloth, which is not a easing proposition to the manufacturers, is untenable and as the dhoties and saries are generally of counts over 30s, to give such a big jump in the price is simply trying to kill the middle and poor classes whose interests the present popular Government is supposed to look after. It is not still too late to retrace this step and take the advice from practical people about the ways and means of increasing the production of the cloth which is what is aimed at.

Calcutta Labour Leader Arrested

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18. (A.P.I.): Dr. Mrs. Maitreyi Bose, a well-known labour leader and President of the Motor Transport Workers' Union, and five others were taken into custody by the police when they were holding a meeting to protest against the dismissal of 978 motor transport workers of the Civil Supplies Department, West Bengal.

When Mrs. Bose and others were taken to Bhowanipore Police Station after their arrests, the workers on strike made a demonstration in front of the Thana for some time and peacefully dispersed.

Several other preventive arrests were also made yesterday and to-day in connection with the strike.

Dr. Mrs. Bose was let off late in the evening while the other arrested men were remanded into custody.

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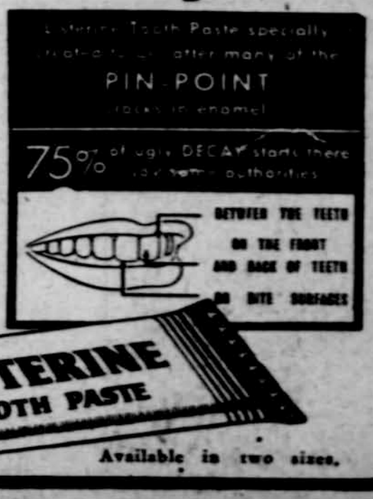

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'With Unwavering Faith I Beseech You To Unite'

Mrs. Naidu's Exhortation To Hindus And Muslims

Strengthen Hands Of Nehru Govt. For Socialist State In Country, Pleads Narendra Deo

LUCKNOW, Oct. 18 (API): Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, U.P. Governor, addressing the Peace Conference which was held at the historic Baradari in Lucknow today said: "In the unity of India and fellowship between the two great communities I sense a feeling of despair. When the partition question was raised people thought India would die. Thinking of the consequences people fought, men fought and women fought over the partition issue, but I said I will not fight. I will conserve my energy, my faith, my vision, my hope and feelings for reuniting the people".

Mrs. Naidu added "my faith never wavers how can I separate my blood? With this attitude of my mind I beseech you to unite".

Recounting the past she said she had an old association with Baradari where the Peace Conference was inaugurated. "It was", she declared, "on this very platform that a special Session of the Muslim League was held and those were the days of Raja Mahmoodabad, when Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah was a staunch member of the Congress and I came all the way from Bombay to express my immortal desire of my heart—that of Hindu-Muslim unity".

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: "I am concerned at the moment with this province which holds a peculiar position, as being the repository of two great cultures, a treasure house of civilisation".

NO LANGUAGE CAN DIE

Referring to the question of language controversy she said: "No language can ever die. It is the golden means of reconciliation. A literature cannot be a literature on a communal basis. All languages create harmony if rightly used and every language brings on hatred, dissipation and disharmony when wrongly used. The law is that Hindi should be State Language—opposing it has no sense Every language has its own merits and it is only the narrow-minded, foolish and the senseless take it otherwise No king can kill a language".

Referring to the minority question in the U.P. she said: "We are pledged in dispensing equal justice to every minority and in respecting their rights".

STRENGTHEN HANDS OF NEHRU GOVT.

Acharya Narendra Deo, Socialist leader, addressing the Conference declared that the present conflict could not be stopped unless the reactionary forces that had lined up behind it to instigate the trouble were liquidated.

He warned the Conference that if the present disturbances continued for some time more, anarchy would prevail in the country and all hopes of establishing a Democratic Socialist State would vanish. Similar tactics had been adopted in Fascist countries as a prelude to the establishment of reactionary regimes. "The only way to combat this impending disaster" he said, "is to strengthen the hands of the Nehru Government. Pandit Nehru is one of the outstanding international statesmen inspired by the noblest ideal of establishing Socialist State in this country and it is our duty to rally round him for establishing peace in the country".

Acharya Narendra Deo said that Hindus and Muslims would have to develop a common nationality in the country. Religion could not be the basis of State or culture. All those who, were residing in the country and owed an undivided allegiance to the State had the right to live in this country irrespective of any communal labels.

PLACE OF NATIONALIST MUSLIMS HIGH

The Nationalist Muslims, he added, had been our comrades when Congress was involved in a life and death struggle against British Imperialism. In his estimation, their places was much higher than those of Hindus who sided with the British during the Independence Movement. It would be a matter of great shame if Nationalist Muslims were not allowed to live in this country.

DUTY TO KEEP MINORITIES HAPPY

Sind Premier Explains Govt. Policy

KARACHI, Oct. 18. (A.P.I.): The Premier, Mr. M. A. Khuhro, addressing a Press Conference this evening declared that his Government considered as its sacred duty to keep the Minorities secure safe and happy here and said "let every other Government be inspired by Sind's example to extend to its Minorities the same generous treatment so as to make life possible for them in their ancestral homes.

SEARCHES FOR UNAUTHORISED ARMS ONLY.

The Premier referred to the "much vexed question of searches of evacuees' and said:

Instructions have been issued to carry on search of only such baggage as, in the opinion of the searching Authority, is suspected of including unauthorised arms or articles whose export is banned. Thus on the average only 10 to 15 per cent of the baggage of the evacuees will be searched. Similarly the searches of people travelling between places within the province have been altogether discontinued.

"As regards the arrangements for normal trade to function, permits for export to India of bonafide merchandise will continue to be issued. We are doing and shall continue to do everything possible to keep all Minorities here secure safe and happy.

The Premier hoped that all Non-Muslim members in Government Services would now cease to think of migration from Sind and would remain loyal and faithful.

The Premier expressed satisfaction that the situation in Sind continued to remain quite normal and with all that, the Government continued to remain vigilant and adopt all possible measures to ensure maintenance of peace.

As regards unauthorised or forcible occupation of evacuees' houses in Karachi city, the Premier said that the Non-Official Committee appointed by the Government in this connection, aided by the local police, daily disposed off 200 to 300 applications for allotment of houses. The Premier however, regretted that the Hindu evacuees leaving Karachi did not cooperate with the Authorities and did not give vacant possession of their tenements to the Rent Controller thereby helping in checking the evil of unauthorised occupation.

STREAM OF REFUGEES IN SIND.

The Sind Premier next dealt with the resettlement of over 1,25,000 Muslim refugees who had so far arrived in Sind and said "in view of our limitations, I am afraid Sind has already reached the utmost limits of its capacity to absorb refugees.

"The stream of refugees continues to flow into Sind both via Jodhpur Railway and by sea, the number of average arrivals per day by the former route being about 2,000 both at Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad. The total number of refugees in Sind to-day stands at well over 1,25,000."

WORST CRISIS DURING DECEMBER

Asaf Ali On India's Food Position; Pleads For More Allocation From U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPA): Ambassador Asaf Ali in a Press statement today said India's food administration "will pass through the worst crisis in its history during December" and added that United States aid would make a difference between the failure or continuance of the entire rationing system which at best attempts to control hunger at the low ration of ten ounces a day".

The Ambassador issued the statement after his meeting with Agriculture Secretary, Clinton Anderson to whom he explained India's minimum food requirements.

Asaf Ali said textually: "Faced by two successive failures of monsoons and crops, the Food Administration in India which has to cater to 173,000,000 rationed consumers will pass through the worst crisis in history during Dec. 1947. The absolute minimum import requirements of India for wheat and coarse grains excluding rice for 1947-48 July to June are 3,600,000 tons. Against this India was allocated only 1,300,000 tons of coarse grains and wheat for July-December. India must secure from all sources including the United States a minimum of 2,300,000 tons of wheat and coarse grain between now and June, 1948. In addition, India needs the maximum possible allocations of rice during the same period. The immediate problem is the position during December. The entire food administration will have only a few thousand tons of stocks on hand on Dec. 1 as against the minimum monthly import requirement of 300,000 tons.

'India is grateful to the United States for the very valuable assistance which they have given to India in the past. Today an adequate and timely assistance from the United States would make a difference between failure of continuance of the entire rationing system which at best attempts to control or hinder hunger at as low a ration as ten ounces day In the hour of her greatest need India appeals to the United States, to give a supplementary allocation of 67,000 tons for December 1947, in addition to the undispatched balance of 63,000 tons for the same month and permit the export of the maximum possible quantity out of a total allocation for Dec. of 150,000 tons. India will of course look to the United States for adequate assistance during the remaining period of the current critical cereal year until June, 1948".

NEW YORK MARKETS

New York, Oct. 18.

COTTON: Opened irregular five lower to two higher and an indecisive trend prevailed throughout the early session with price-fixing operations countered by hedge offerings in connection with continued large sales of spot cotton on the primary markets. The appearance towards close of good trade demands and weekend covering by shorts in addition to price fixing operations energised aspirated rally while the upswing was intensified by the subsidence of hedges. The session closed firm at or around the day's best levels, 26 to 19 higher. Sales were estimated at 125,000 bales.

STOCKS: Restricted pressure proved encouraging to buyers and the market resumed the recovery movement, with advances covering one point or more well distributed throughout the list in modest dealings. The leadership was supplied by pivotal steels, motors and equipment issues while evidence of improved interest was also particularly noticeable in most oils, minings, aviations and shippings. Friday's firmness of rails was extended but the gains were mostly fractional. The hardening of rails was pleasing since it was accomplished without the benefit of special news developments and had added further encouragement to the conviction that the market was preparting for a nearterm test of the 1947 high levels. The session closed firm at or around the day's best levels with the industrial and rail averages the highest since late July and respectively 2.62 and 3.14 points from the 1941 high levels.

CHICAGO GRAINS: After initial irregularity, prices rallied sharply under the leadership of December wheat on short covering and resumption of commercial buying against sales of cash wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation yesterday. Reports that Government would re-enter the flour market for export next week were also a helpful factor. Reactionary tendencies developed towads the close under weekend eveningup operations. The Commodity Credit Corporation Minneapolis office yesterday purchased 1,825,000 bushels spring of wheat. Meanwhile in Washington, agency officials stated they do not intend withdrawing from grain markets in the near future although buying may not be quite as agressively for Chile. India to-day completed her purchases of 12,000 tons flour to be applied against the November export allocation. The flour purchased was 80 per cent extraction at an average price of 6.20 dollars per hundred pounds for shipment from gulf ports.

NEW YORK COTTON

Futures Display Strength

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, (U.P.A.): Cotton futures displayed strength today and the December position pushed through the 32 cent level for the first time in a month.

At the close, the list ruled 19 to 26 higher than during the previous close.

After an irregular start in quiet dealings, prices firmed near the end of the first hour. Trade buying and covering of recent sales to the Commodity Credit Corporation for shipment to Japan highlighted the rise. Hedging operations and profit taking earlier were readily absorbed by traders but subsequently hedging slackened while profit taking appeared only on scale up and prices continued forward to the dty's best levels.

Closing prices included:—

Delivery	Oct. 18	High	Low	Close
December	31.96-.97	32.23	31.94	32.22-.23
March	32.24-.27		32.18	32.46
May		32.20	32.42	32.12 32.39-.40
July			31.73	31.52 31.70-70
New Orleans.				
December	31.97-.32.00		32.23	31.93
March			32.48	32.18 32.17-.20 32.40-.43

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY Oct. 18. (Reuter):

December	....	32.22
January	....	32.30 nominal
March	....	32.46
May	....	32.39
July	....	31.70
October	....	29.75 bid
December	....	29.40 (29.40)
March	....	29.10 nominal
Middling Spot	....	32.70

New Orleans Cotton

December	.....32.17
March	..... 32.40
May	..... 32.36
July	..... 31.68
October	..... 29.72
Middling Spot	.....31.75

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Oct. 18.

American Telephone & Telegraph	158	1/4
Amerex Holding Co.,	30	3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	35	1/2
Chase National Bank	36	
Sinclair Oil	16	1/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.,	52	1/2
General Electric Co.,	37	7/8
General Motors	61	
Ingersol Rand	134	bid
International Nickel	25	1/4
National City Bank of New York	40	1/8
New York Central Rail Road	15	1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16	1/8
Texas Corporation	59	
Union Carbon and Carbide	106	1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	48	
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	75	1/2
Western Union Telegraph	25	3/8

W. LY REVIEWS

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. (U.P.A.): Cotton futures, moving higher for the third week in a row, rose to the highest levels in a month, despite the weight of hedge selling against heavy new crop marketings, according to a United Press review of the New York market for the week ended to-dal.

At the end of the week, the list ruled 60 to 66 points—dol. 3.00 to dol. 4.30 per bale—higher than during the previous week.

October 1947 delivery went off the board at noon on Friday with an unexpected show of fireworks. In the final three minutes of trading, the spot month rose dol. 4.55 per bale between sales to close at dol. 3.28 which is the highest price in a month and shows a net gain of 133 points or dol 6.65 per bale on the week.

Firmness in later deliveries reflected persistent mill buying against the big textile order backlog along with expectations for continued tight statistical position into the next season plus the upsweep in wheat to a new record high price.

Despite the unusually heavy volume of spot market sales, hedge selling again failed to reach the volume expected.

Sales in ten southern spot markets for the five day period ending Friday totalled 455,915 bales compared with 408,988 bales during the previous six day period. The aggregate sales since the start of the season on August 1st exceeded 2,000,000 bales which traders said was close to record for the period.

On the statistical side, the New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau estimated the probable total domestic supply of cotton this season at 14,000,000 bales compared with 16,000,000 bales last season.

Angling For Jewish Vote For Presidential Election!

'Sunday Times' Indicts Truman's Policy Of Favouring Palestine Partition

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuter): Attack on President Truman's Palestine policy was made by Scrutator, political commentator of the Conservative 'Sunday Times' today.

He said: "From the day when Mr. Truman wrecked the prospect of Arab Jewish compromise by his sudden and reckless demand for the admission of 100,000 Jewish immigrants, the policy of Washington regarding Palestine has been frequently quite irresponsible. Its basis has been the Jewish vote in New York State which, being several millions strong, might well determine next year the casting of the States vote and through it the election of the President.

AMERICA SHOULD SOLVE DIFFICULTIES

"The voters are strongly organised and led by Anti-British Zionists and the eagerness of both parties to win their favour has not been restrained by any due cause for consequences, since it has been on British and not on American shoulders that the consequences in Palestine have been borne".

Scrutator, applauding the British Government's decision to withdraw from the Holy Land, added: "Those who have helped to create difficulties in Palestine should be obliged to help in solving them.

"Partition has much to be said for it if America will accept the major role in seeing it through—a task which she cannot expect to be relieved by anyone else after her record of embarrassing the Mandatory Power".

ON HORNS OF DILEMMA.

After referring to geographical difficulties involved in partion, Scrutator said: "If no equitable remapping secures agreement America will find herself, somewhat as we have, on the horns of a dilemma. Desiring to please both Jews and Arabs she may end by antagonizing both and both can retaliate. The Arabs indeed have no votes in New York State. But they have the great oil concessions in their disposal—and they also hold the strategic keys of the Middle East".

Marshall Plan & World Bank

SAINT LOUIS, (Missouri), Oct. 18. (Reuter): The World Bank will not be able to supply all of the 3,100,000,000 dollars of loans for capital goods asked of it in the Paris report of the Marshall Plan, Mr. Robert Garner, Vice-President of the Bank warned here to-day.

The bank cannot act as a stopgap for emergency aid," Mr. Garner said in a speech to the National "oreign Trade Convention.

"It seems quite clear to us that further large-scale loans for productive facilities must be integrated with what may be provided under the Marshall Plan".

EJECTION OF TROOPS FROM GERMANY

Russia's Indictment Of U. S. Foreign Policy

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 18. (U.P.A.): Russia to-day attacked former United States Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, in the Assembly to-day for advocating forceful ejection of Russian troops fron. Germany, if necessary, and production of "bigger and better atom bombs" by the United States.

The attack was unleashed by Ukraine's Foreign Minister Dimitri Manuilsky. This was the first Soviet reaction to Byrnes recipe for breaking the East-West stalemate over the German peace treaty.

Manuilsky delivered an all-out denunciation of United States foreign policy and told delegates of the 57 United Nations that Russia had taken note of the proposals made in Burnes' newly pub'ished memoirs "Speaking Frankly"

He quoted Byrnes as having proposed a separate peace with Germany by the Western Powers to be followed by a request that Russia pull its forces out of East Germany and removal of those troops by force if the Soviets refuse.

Resuming the Soviet attack on Marshall proposal for Little Assembly, Manuilsky told the Committee that Marshall's original strong proposa. had undergone a strange metamorphosis because of his failure to attract sufficient support in the Assembly.

He said 'Thi shows that either the United States plan was not studied enough or some behind-the-scenes diplomatic manoeuvres were necessary to save this plan from an imminent fiasco."

Manuilsky said the Anglo-American (Ruhr) decision showed lack of co-operation and charged the Interim Committee would help the Anglo-American bloc to "take over the United Nations. It is because we are reasonable that we beg the United Nations to take a position against the barbarous war propaganda poisoning the relations among the Governments. War propaganda is just as much a crime as that of the German Fascists."

Gandhiji Refuses Medical Treatment For Cough

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18. (U.P.A.): Mahatma Gandhi, troubled by a severe cough, announced to-day that he had refused all medical treatment, including penicillin which an adviser suggested.

GOLD SHIPMENTS ARRIVE IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, (U.P.A.): The Federal Reserve Bank yesterday received three large shipments of gold one from France and two from Great Britain raising the U.S. gold hoard by 52,000,000 dollars. The queen Elizabeth brought 711 cases from the Bank of England representing two separate shipments with a total value of 40,816,000 dollars. The French liner De Grasse brought 11,000,000 dollars worth from the Bank of France.

Brisk Trade Between Japan And Other Countries

TOKYO, Oct. 18, (U.P.A.): One of the five Indian commercial representatives to come to Japan for post-war trading left today without transacting any business.

Mr. K. P. Ghosh of Prabartak Corporation, Calcutta, gave three reasons for his failure to do any trading. Firstly he said, Allied Headquarters have not yet fixed prices on many exportable goods. Secondly, the dollar-yen exchange rate is still unsettled. Thirdly, no agreement has been reached on payments for Japanese goods in sterling.

Mr. Ghosh said all he could do was to contact Japanese exporters and importers. However, he said he expected brisk trade between Japan and other countries within the next two months.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

December 3.00 to 3.00 1/4
March 2.97 bid
May 2.88 1/4 to 2.88 3/4
July 2.58 1/2 to 2.59

Volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 480,000 shares.

Highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 75 1/2 and 74 5/8 respectively.

Sind Barrage Scheme For Two Lakhs Of Agriculturists

KARACHI, Oct. 18. (A.P.I.): The Premier of Sind Mr. M. A. Khuhro speaking to Pressmen to-day said that Sind Government was anxious to complete the lower Sind Barrage Scheme as early as possible and with the end in view the Government was negotiating with Foreign engineering firms for the supply of necessary machinery and other technical assistance. When completed the barrage would bring two and a half million of more acres of land under cultivation and also help in resettlement of refugees. The Premier estimated that nearly two laks of agriculturists could safely be settled on this newly cultivated land. He hoped that the entire project of the Lower Sind barrage would be completed within three years.

WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. (U.P.A.): A United Press review of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market showed that strength in print cloth and yarn fabrics acted to bolster prices in other divisions of the Worth Street Cotton Goods trade this week. At the insistence of buyers who became increasingly worried over the tightening supply situation and rapid ascent of the commodity price line generally, several printcloth mills made acceptances beyond the first half of next June.

While spot delivery 80-squares were in demand at a new high of 36 cents per yard, a substantial volume of third quarter business was booked at 26.

Reports that the Military intends to proceed with its plans to sell Japanese cotton goods in the domestic market became the topic of discussion. Presently, Japanese cottons are allowed into the United States only for re-export. The goods, upon their arrival here, are either sent to finishing plants and then shipped abroad, or are kept in warehouses till arrangements are made for handling.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER NOW

Give your Child RESISTANCE AGAINST ILLNESS

LACK of proper food usually brings epidemics with it, and children are most liable to be among the victims. That is why Scott's Emulsion is so important for your child now. Delicious tasting Scott's Emulsion is an unrationed *extra food tonic* made of easily digestible pure Cod Liver Oil rich in Vitamins A & D, with salts of calcium and phosphorous added. It ensures vigour, healthy growth and resistance to infection.

*COMPARATIVE DATA

Scott's Emulsion is much more effective than plain Cod Liver Oil, 8 times better as a growth promoter than butter or ghee, and just one big spoonful of Scott's has the bone-building value of 4 glasses of fresh milk.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Sold in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles the larger size is better value.

Wholesale Distributors: IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD

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THE ATOM BOMB Pain Balm

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Chairman G. D. BIRLA

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Regional Manager: O.H. GHEEWALA
For Office Phone Nos 24842 & 2111

MUTT AND JEFF—And They Don't Usually Feed The Lions, 'Til 4 O'clock — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I DON'T WANT TO BE A LION TAMER
THERE'S NOTHIN' TO BE AFRAID OF! LIONS ARE REALLY KIND AT HEART!
LIONS ARE JUST LIKE DOGS! DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT MEANS WHEN A DOG WAGS HIS TAIL?
IT MEANS HE'S HAPPY TO SEE YOU!
THAT'S RIGHT! AND IT'S THE SAME WITH A LION! IF HE WAGS HIS TAIL HE'S HAPPY TO SEE YOU!
WELL, IS HE WAGGING HIS TAIL?
YEH! BOY IS HE HAPPY TO SEE ME!
I NEVER SEEN ANYBODY SO HAPPY TO SEE ME!
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

LOST & FOUND

Lost By S. S. Sherala Arrived on 2-10-47 one Brown Colour Leather **Hand Bag**, measuring 24x12x9 cover blue cloth, marked with Ink K. L. Shivdasani Finder may please communicate with K. L. Shivdasani, Block T. 62, Chembur Refugee Camp, Bombay.

PERSONAL ADLETS

A Parsi lone widower, highly respected and educated elderly professional man, now retired, with sufficient income to last life-time, would like to correspond with gentlemen of similar position of any community for touring second-class together, all over India and abroad. Apply Post Box No. 22, G.P.O., Bombay—1. 7125

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Midwives in Sirur Health Unit. Apply stating age with testimonials. Scale: Pay Rs. 50/-, Temp. additional Pay Rs. 10/-, P.T.A. Rs. 15/- plus Rs. 7-8-0 Temporary increase and Dearness Allowance Rs. 35/- p.m. Medical Officer of Health, Health Unit, Sirur, P. O. Sirur, Poona Dist. 5716

Wanted: An Assistant in Automobile Parts Department. Must be an independent correspondent and must have a thorough knowledge of parts and accessories ordering, parts control system, wholesale and retail merchandising. Capable of relieving higher management of routine work. Men with long experience need only apply to Box No. 5715, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted smart young Anglo-Indian girls as Dance Hostesses for a Cabaret in Singapore, apply to Post Box No. 543, Singapore with photos stating remuneration expected. Photos will be returned to unsuccessful candidates. 7247

Wanted for Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (1) Managers, (2) Engineers. Apply stating qualifications and experience to the Director of Industries, Bahawalpur Government (Pakistan) Bahawalpur. (7244)

Wanted M.B.B.S., Doctor for Dasha Shreemali Vanik Dispensary, Morvi. Apply stating qualifications and experience. Starting salary, etc., to the Honorary Secretary, Shree Dasha Shreemali Vanik Dispensary Morvi. Dasha Shreemali Jain will be given first preference. 5629

Medical Officer, Indian Christian, Goanese or Anglo-Indian required by large Chemical Factory at Khewra, Punjab (Pakistan). Minimum qualifications M.B.B.S. Starting salary Rs. 400/- to Rs. 600/- according to qualifications. Reply Box No. 5688, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced and qualified Kady for a small State in Kathiawar, preferably L.M.P. Pay upto Rs. 60/- p.m. or according to qualifications. Apply stating minimum salary and qualifications to Box No. 5689 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Salesmen to book orders for E.P.N.S. (Silver Plated) Cutlery, i.e., Spoons, Forks and Knives, etc. Cash security essential against the sample which will be refunded when the samples are returned. The successful workers will be taken on pay basis later on. S. M. Lall & Co. Tablewares and Cutlery Manufacturers, Moradabad U.P. (7222)

FLATS, BUNGALOWS WANTED.

Ready Tenants. Any Suburbs. Kurla, Juhu, Bandra, Andheri, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, etc. Strictest confidence maintained. Business Exchange, Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay. (7243)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Ruston and National Cold Start Horizontal Oil Engines, Ice Plants, Electric Lighting sets and Motors available immediate delivery. Indo-American Engineering Co., Raipur 5, C.P. (7250)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions — October Batch — Davar's College of Commerce. A special batch is being enrolled this Session for all Professional Diploma Courses of Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Education personal or postal. 51, Esplanade Road. (7246)

MEDICAL ADLETS

God's Gift Medicine for Eczema Rs. 1/5/- including V.P. charges. Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. 5462B

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of Chronicle at Karachi, Hyderabad Sind. Apply for terms to Box No. 2000 "Bombay Chronicle". Bombay.

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd. Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (1682)

INVESTMENT

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale Enquire Sterling Investment Co 1 British Indian Street, Calcutta. 5581

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th October, 1947 (DASSERA) and SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1947 (BAKRI-ID), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. ROBERTSON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th October, 1947. 5706

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited from natives of the Province of Bombay before 1-12-1947, for the permanent post of ASSISTANT STORES PURCHASING OFFICER, BOMBAY. Candidates belonging to backward communities and those with approved war service preferred. PAY: Rs. 300-750 plus compensatory allowance Rs. 60 per mensem. AGE: Not more than 35 years on 1-2-1948. QUALIFICATIONS—A Second Class or higher diploma in Engineering or a degree in Engineering of a recognised University, practical works experience of at least two years and business experience of at least seven years. Administrative experience will be an additional qualification. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamps and a crossed Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED. 5707

FOR SALE

LANCIA CAR

in excellent condition
Phone: D'Abreo
25662 or 21752.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS, which were suspended as a temporary measure, have been reintroduced:—

13 Down 14 Up Between Bulsar and Ahmedabad.
37 Down 38 Up Between Anand and Ahmedabad.
33 Down 34 Up Between Baroda and Dohad. 5721

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

(1) Executive Officer .. A Law graduate with experience of P.W.D. working Pay Rs. 75 + D.A.
(2) An Overseer .. Pay Rs. 60 + D.A.
(3) One M.B.B.S. Doctor .. Pay Rs. 100/- + D.A.
(4) One L.C.P.S. Doctor .. Pay Rs. 57/- + D.A.
(5) Two Teachers — Kanarese Graduates—Ladies preferred in the scale of Rs. 45-5/270 + D.A.
(6) A Police Station Officer .. Pay Rs. 45/- + D.A.
(7) Lady Teachers—V. F. Examination (Marathi and/or Kannad Passed) .. Pay Rs. 18 + D.A.
(8) Lady Doctor or B.P.N.A. .. Pay Rs. 75 + D.A.

Applications for posts 1 to 4 and 8 should be submitted to Revenue Minister, for posts 5 to 7 to Home Minister, Mudhol State, Mudhol, before the end of this month.

R. B. SONNAD,
REVENUE MINISTER,
Mudhol State.
D. B. TANKSALI,
Home Minister,
Mudhol State.

Mudhol, 17-10-1047 5718

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of instruments, apparatus and hygiene models for the Topiwala National Medical College and Surgical and Hospital Equipment e.g., Instrument Tables, Drums, Trollies, Cots, Bedside Lockers, Surgical Instruments, X-Ray apparatus, Wooden Furniture, etc., for the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay.

Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be handed over to the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality any Friday or Wednesday, on or before 29th October, 1947.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
DEAN,
Topiwala National Medical College.

Lamington Road (North),
Jetha Street, Bombay, 8. 5695

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

A comprehensive book on Glass Industry Hand Book of Glass Technology by Prof R. Charan (Price Rs 15) Head of the Dept. of Glass Technology Benares Hindu University, Benares 7197

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted yarn of 20s-30s mercerised cotton for the hosiery factory for manufacturing underwears, banyans and socks. Please write with samples, quotations and time of delivery to Modi Hosiery Factory, Modinagar, (U.P.). 7198

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites separate tenders for:

(1) The Supply and erection of two electrically-driven vertical spindle pumps—one capable of delivering six million gallons and the other three million gallons of unscreened crude sewage per day as per the specification attached to the form of contract.
(2) The supply and erection of Transformers, condensers, switch-gear, etc., required for the above two pumps, as per specification attached to the form of contract.

Tenders will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday the 16th day of January, 1948.

Forms of tenders, Blue Print, Specification, etc. will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer to any one deputed to receive them on payment of a fee of Rs. 5/- for each tender set, which will, on no account, be refunded. The Mechanical Engineer will, on application at his office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner. 5708

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—TENDER.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mahalaxmi, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11 invites tenders for the sale of One Motor Car Austin 18 H.P., 7-Seater "Windsor" de Luxe Saloon No. BMW 7604 which can be inspected at the General Offices B.B. & C.I. Railway, Churchgate, on application to the Secretary to the General Manager.

Copies of tenders can be had free from the Controller of Stores, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mahalaxmi, Bombay 11. Tender is returnable to the Controller of Stores, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11 at 11-30 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 10th November, 1947. 5713

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
I. C. No. 90 of 1947.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
In the matter of ACSONS LTD. The Comilla Banking Corporation, Ltd. ... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for winding up of the above Company under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 was on the 19th day of September, 1947, presented to His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee in Chambers by the abovenamed petitioners who are creditors of the said Company and the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 14th day of November, 1947; and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of regulated charge for the same. Dated this 17th day of Oct. 1947.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioners abovenamed.
19, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay. 5722

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHANJI BHAWAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property of any nature whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived:—

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of pension and tax tennure (cess redeemed) admeasuring 905 square yards or thereabouts situate at Fanaswadi and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 148, 148-148, 148, New Nos. 1342, 1345, 1347 and 1348, Old Survey No. 335, Laughton's Survey No. 336 and Cadastral Survey No. 2039 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the building standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 4696-97 Street No 108D C Ward No. 4698 Street No. 108C, C Ward No. 4699 Street No. 108B, C Ward No. 4700-01 Street No 108A and C Ward No. 4704 Street No. 102 and 108, and bounded on the East by Fanaswadi Street, on the West by the property of Ganpatrao Moroji, on the North by the property now of Zinabhai Hirachand and on the South by the property now of Vishwanath Madanji.

Dated this 17th day October, 1947.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorney.
Alli Chambers,
Medows Street Bombay, 1. 5709

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 3104 of 1947.
ARDESHIR BOMANJI DUBASH ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
DINSHAW MANEKJI KHAMBATTA ..... Defendant.

To,
DINSHAW MANECKJI KHAMBATTA, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has instituted the above suit against you under Order XXXVII, R. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for ejectment and recovery of Rs. 3,520/- being the arrears of rent upto 31st January, 1947, and compensation from 1st February, 1947, at Rs. 880/- per month till delivery of vacant possession and costs and interest on judgment till payment. You are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within 10 days from the date of publication in default whereof, the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such 10 days to obtain a decree for possession of the first, second, third and fourth floors in the property known as Ruby House at Colaba near Sassoon Dock, for any sum not exceeding Rs. 3,520/- being the arrears of rent mentioned as aforesaid and compensation at Rs. 880/- per month or such other rate as this Hon'ble Court may determine for wrongful use and occupation of the four floors from 1st February, 1947, till delivery of vacant and peaceful possession thereof and the sum of Rs. 250/- for costs together with such interest, if any, as the Court may order and interest on judgment at 4 per cent per annum till payment.

Dated the 20th day of Oct. 1947.
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5710

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS of military structures at Plot Nos. 25-34 Colaba Land & Mills Co. Ltd., advertised to take place TODAY MONDAY, 20th inst. has been cancelled.

BENNETT & CO.

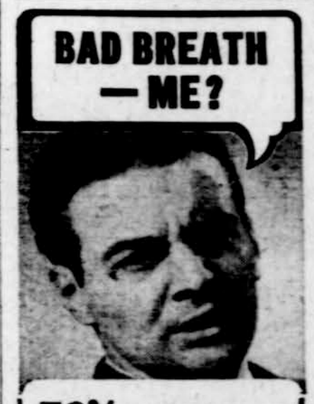
AUCTION SALE OF THE Rights of Exhibition, Distribution and Exploitation of the Picture "PARVANA" in the territories usually known in the Film Trade as Bengal Circuits comprising of the Bengal Presidency, Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Burma and including all Native States and Dependencies falling under their jurisdiction on THURSDAY, 30th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from M/s. Ambubhai & Diwanji, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on a/c and at the risk of Radhavallabh Haladia, Nazir Mahomed and Ganeshdas Sheth, the Mortgagors.

Terms: 25% Cash Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

Right to use for one year from 1st December, 1947, for advertisement purposes the outer wall of Sunni Musalman Burial Ground, Queens Road will be Auctioned at 3 P.M. (S.T.) on the 3rd day of November, 1947, in the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road For particulars and conditions apply NAZIR, Juma Masjid, Bombay 2.

WARNING!!

Don't gamble in mushroom shares. Buy Dividend paying shares and 5 Year Cash Savings Certificates yielding 7-1/2 p.c. interest, Particulars free from Jai Hind Investment Trust Ltd., Behind Reserve Bank, Delhi.



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Scientific tests *prove beyond doubt* that, in 7 cases out of 10 **COLGATE TOOTH POWDER** quickly stops oral bad breath!

SAVE MONEY! Compared to other leading brands, a large tin of Colgate gives you up to *30 more brushings*, a giant tin up to *46 more brushings*... for not a penny more!

SMOKERS! Colgate Tooth Powder is one of the easiest ways to guard against tobacco stain and tobacco breath! Get Colgate today.

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Get Colgate today!
CLEANS BREATH AS IT CLEANS TEETH

But surely it costs more than that?
... it doesn't — the Golden Platignum pen price is still only Rs. 3/1. And in spite of shortages and rising prices Golden Platignum quality is as high as ever.
Every genuine Platignum pen has the name embossed on nib and barrel — look for Platignum and refuse imitations
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Sole Concessionaires:
Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd.,
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FOR Abundant Beautiful HAIR
Use this famous oil tonic

For healthy abundant and lustrous hair, massage your scalp daily with "Vaseline" Hair Tonic. This delicately perfumed OIL TONIC gets right down to the roots, stimulates growth and aids in maintaining hair in perfect health.

A daily massage with "Vaseline" Hair Tonic should be part of every woman's toilet routine. This oil tonic massage tones up the scalp...makes your head feel refreshed and cooler... and imparts a silky, glossy, well-groomed look to the hair. Beautiful women in 90 different countries use "Vaseline" Hair Tonic. Available at all good shops. Get a bottle today!

Vaseline HAIR TONIC
TRADE MARK
For men as well as women

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